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POETRY AND MISCELLANY.

WINTER.

Say not that the earth is dreary,
When have flown the Summer hours;
Or that the bright and beautiful
Have faded with the flowers.

Say not that sighing Autumn winds,
Breathe but of death and doom;
Or that the tones of wintry blast,
Are requiems of the tomb.

'T is true we love the Spring time,
And the zephyr's sweet, low sigh,
We love the garland's summer wreaths,
And a sunny, laughing sky.

We love the dark boughs waving,
By a silvery, murmuring stream,
Where the bright-winged birds are singing,
And the sunlight's flashes gleam.

But why complain of dreariness?
Still earth is bright and gay—
Though the gentle, beauteous flower-queen
Has wandered far away.

What though the woodland's music,
For awhile is hushed and still,
Or in icy chains is sleeping now,
The rippling, gliding rill?

Hath not the robe of Winter,
Hues as bright, and glad, and warm
As the rainbow lines that Summer flings
Around her graceful form?

When the snow-king's shroud is resting
Over hill and silent glen;
Who should it in its cold embrace,
Enwrap the souls of men?

The human heart should rest not,
As the wings of time sweep by,
But glow beneath the sunbeams smile,
Or the clouds of Winter's sky.

Go thou, who mourn'st for loveliness,
Fled far away to roam,
Till welcomed by the Spring-time's call,
Back to its sunny home.

Go forth, on wings of mercy,
Where the wintry winds sweep chill;
To the poor man's lowly cottage,
And his heart with gladness fill.

Reclaim the erring wanderer
From paths of vice and sin;
Bring peace to still the passions dark,
That rage and burn within.

Go comfort thou the spirit,
Shadowed o'er by griefs and fears,
And cause to weep for happiness,
Eyes long unused to tears.

Then shall the heavens smile gladly,
And look with pleasure down,
And light with beams of cheerfulness,
The coldest wintry frown.

Then'll mourn not then the Spring-time,
Or the Summer sun and flowers;
But hail with joy and thankfulness,
The Winter's dearest hours.

THE TWO FUNERALS;

Or, Benevolence versus Hypocrisy.

BY ALBERT S. PEASE.

"I sprang not
From sires that sucked the people's blood—lived
And died detested—leaving to their seed
A world of infamy to purge away,
And not one virtue to achieve the work.
My father toiled like Adam; gained his bread
By his brow's moisture; died, and went to Heaven—
Leaving me no legacy, save what
He taught me to extract from you old Book,
Which tells old-fashioned tales of Heaven and Hell,
And that God hates a Hypocrite."—Robert Story.

Toll!—toll!—toll! sounded from the deep-toned bell, as it swung to and fro in the lofty spire that towered high up into the air—a mighty finger in the midst of a populous city—pointing the careless passer-by upward—upward—to the heavens which spread their broad, blue canopy over it. As the echo proceeds in its daring ascent from the base upward—leaving the lofty roof of the splendid edifice—looking in at the many windows, which, like eyes half opened, seem to keep a jealous vigilance over the mighty city—pausing with a momentary thoughtfulness, to mark what hour Time's faithful sentinels point out—turning the ear attentively to catch the language uttered by the iron-tongued preacher, as he uttered in monotonous fearfully startling death death—death! and then soaring almost uninterruptedly, it at length rests, exhausted and weary, upon the gilded cross which crowns the very pinnacle, to which it clings for safety and support. But the knotted tree which crowned the humble summit of Mount Calvary is poorly emblematized by the guilded cross, and it awakes no holy aspirations in the mind of the gazer, who, having gratified his curiosity, moves on, while that doleful sound still breaks upon his ear.

Toll—toll—toll! it comes—through the inverted blinds down the dizzy height—hovering for a moment over the streets below, and then soaring aloft, it gently dies away upon the Sabbath air.

From every direction people seem to be flocking toward the splendid structure, attracted as it were, by the magnetic influence of that doleful sound, as it breaks upon their ears—sending a thrill to the heart.

Presently the cause appears. There is to be a funeral service; and a long train of carriages stops opposite the gateway. The encoffined body of the deceased is being conveyed into the church, followed by a long train of mourners—with downcast eyes, and sorrowful countenances—whose almost jetty black habiliments alone would have a tendency to make the sad heart bleed, even if there were no other semblances of grief.

Surely some great man has passed away—some mighty intellect been made dormant by the spirit of death.—Perhaps it is one who has fought the enemies of his common country on the battle-field, and by galantry and courage won laurels which may only crown his temples in death. Or, one, who, having girded on the armor of Truth, and clad in the garments of Humanity, has been engaged in a high and noble warfare—fighting manfully against Error in its many guises: and, while contending for the rights of his fellows, has fallen in the midst of the strife, with the encomiums of a world heaped upon him—whose loss has made a nation mourn, but whose greatness is only known, to be rightly appreciated, in his sad decease.

But let us mingle with the crowd that is entering, and joining in the solemn services, shed with the mourner those tears of sorrow which gushes up from the fountain of sympathy.

The congregation is seated, and quiet. The solemn tolling of the bell is no longer heard; and the last note of the organ is dying upon the ear. All is still as death.—The only sound *felt* is the quick, heavy pulsations of the thousand hearts beating their "funeral marches" in those thousand swelling bosoms. Presently, from a remote part of the building, where stands the carved pulpit, comes a voice saying, in tones of measured rhetoric,—"Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord"—and from the audience comes up the response—"For they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

And now, averting our eyes from the minister, as he stands there in that little pulpit, with his eyes upraised toward heaven, and arms outstretched over the congregation—his flowing gown hanging upon him as loosely as the garments of self-righteousness upon the world's cold hypocrite—let us withdraw from the solemn assemblage, unobserved, while they continue their worship and learn what we can of the deceased—his merits or demerits—his vices or his virtues.

Do we inquire of the rich? They speak of him as having been a man of immense fortune; living in ease and luxury; the envied of those beneath him who coveted the position he occupied; and the adored of those who make money their God. Without being possessed of intellectual wealth, still he had yielded unbounded influence in the sphere in which he had moved. Gold had been his idol. He had served that idol well; and now his vast fortune had been left without a will, to become a matter of contention and strife among those who claimed to be his heirs.

Do we inquire of the merchant? Many a prudent, careful man, who has failed in business, charges his failure upon him, whose severity and uncompromising promptness has made it impossible for them to meet his demands; while he chuckled over their downfall, simply because it added to his own coffers. Thus reaping his fortune from their misfortune—his wealth from their poverty.

The mechanic speaks of him as a hard task-master—unwilling to pay a fair equivalent for labor performed; and the necessitous business man knows him only as a usurer.

True, he had made large donations to some Foreign Missionary Society, and had contributed liberally for the (fashionable) support of the gospel; for which he had been heralded through the public prints as a man of great benevolence and noted piety.

But the poor and the outcast. Have they nothing to say in praise of his charity and benovolence? His name has become a terror to them. None ask the blessings of God upon him for his goodness; while hundreds curse him for having driven them from the mean tenement they had occupied, because of their inability to meet his demands for rent at the exact time specified.

A few days before his death, Mr. Ross, for that was the name of the deceased, was setting in his counting-room, with a newspaper in his hand, from which he was reading over and over again a little notice it contained of a liberal donation which had been made to one of the churches by—*himself*. He was a portly, robust, hearty looking man, apparently just past the middle age of life, with an habitual scowl upon his face, and possessing a self-sufficient, pompous sort of manner, which made him disagreeable in the extreme. Throwing from him the paper he had been reading, he was just about to strech himself upon a lounge, when a slight rap at the door aroused him. Stepping quickly to the door, which he opened, he was surprised to see standing there a little girl about ten years of age, poorly, but neatly clad, and with a sweet, modest countenance, who inquired for Mr. Ross.

"That's my name," said that gentleman. "Would you have any thing of me?

The little girl made no reply, but stood in the doorway, as if hesitating whether to venture in or not.

Mr. Ross was of hasty temper, and becoming out of patience with the little girl, who stood with her eyes cast upon the floor, while with one foot she was gently tapping against the door-post, threw himself upon the lounge, at the same time saying, in an angry tone—

"Don't stand there like a little fool, kicking the paint off the door-post. If you have business with me, come in and shut the door, or else clear out," at the same time rising from his seat and advancing toward the door, as if about to shut it in her face.

The tone and manner of the man roused her from her thoughtful position, and she darted noiselessly into the apartment, at the same time brushing a tear from her cheek that had stolen from her mild blue eye like a little, delicate wanderer, and pressing her teeth hard against her under lip to make it firm, she tremblingly sat down upon a chair near by, just as Mr. Ross threw the door to with a slam. Having done this, he stepped to his desk and began looking over some papers without paying any heed to his little visiter, until, in the excitement of business, he had quite forgotten that there was any one present.

A slight ahem! from the little girl, who had begun to grow quite impatient, and who had now gained some degree of confidence, caused Mr. Ross to look up from his papers, and seeing her he petulantly asked her what she wanted.

"My poor mother is very sick," said she, with some hesitancy, "and she sent me to ask you if you wouldn't put off the sale of our things for a few days, that she may—that she may—" tears filled the eyes of the little petitioner, and her voice became so choked that she could not go on.

"That she may what?" asked Mr. Ross unfeelingly. "What right has she to expect that I will put off the sale! Did she send the money by you to pay the rent?"

"No, sir, oh! no, sir!" sobbed the little girl, "She ain't got no money, and we ain't had none only what some good men gave us, because father, as they said, belonged to their order before he died, and we took that to buy food; and now that's all gone, and she only wants you to put off the sale a few days so that she can—can—so that she can—"

"Can what?" said Mr. Ross, interrupting her. "Can have time to clear out without paying me the rent?"

"Oh! no, sir!" she replied, while honest indignation swelled her bosom, and made her childish voice more firm. "She only wants to die in peace. She says she is ready to go; but she can't bear to have her furniture sold before she dies, and her poor little daughter turned into the street. Oh! don't do it, don't! good sir," she continued, springing towards him, and seizing hold of his hand, which he withdrew as from the bite of a serpent, "it will kill her—it *will* kill her: but if you put off the sale may be she will get well, and then one of these days she will pay you the rent. You won't do it—you will put it off, won't you, good sir?" she said, more calmly, looking imploringly into his face for a moment, and then covering her face with both her hands she sobbed as though her heart would break.

A dark frown had been gathering upon the face of Mr. Ross, while the little girl was speaking, but it soon gave way to a malicious smile, and turning to his desk, he opened his memorandum book and cast his eyes over its pages.

"Humph!" said he to himself, as he heavily closed the book. "This is pretty well! Wants me to postpone the sale!" he said, with a sneer; "and for what? Why, merely because her mother is sick, and thinks the sale will kill her quite. Humph! Well, well; things have come to a pretty pass that a man must be cheated out of his rent, and then have to be insulted in this way by this miserable, filthy little creature. Come, come," he continued, addressing the little girl, "don't stand there blubbering. Go home and take care of your mother if she's sick." Yes, yes, I recollect your father's impudence, and I taught him a lesson that he didn't forget right away. But the poor fool died before I had sufficiently revenged myself. "Come, come, you have been here long enough," said he, again, at the same time motioning her to leave the apartment. "Tell your mother she needn't give herself any unnecessary trouble about the matter, as I never make a practice of indulging my tenants; and she may expect the Sheriff there this afternoon. So you had better go home and slick up your duds a little, that they may bring a better price, and be more likely to yield me what is due."

But the little girl did not hear the latter part of this unfeeling remark, for she had left the counting-room, and was gliding out of the store as noiselessly as she had entered, when Mr. Ross stepped just outside the door and told one of his clerks to be in attendance at the residence of Mrs.———,at two o'clock that afternoon, to see that there was no cheating done at the sale of her furniture. As he turned his eyes from the clerk to whom he had been speaking, he saw three gentleman who had just entered the store and were making their way toward where he stood, whom he at once recognized as the pastor and two of the leading members of the church of which he was a member.

"Ah! good morning, Mr. Prince," said Mr. Ross, in a very altered tone from the one in which he had just been speaking, at the same time extending his hand, which was shaken cordially by that gentleman, who was a little in advance of the other two; and you, too, Mr. Burtis, and you, Mr. Wise. I am glad to see you, gentlemen. You look unusually well this morning. Come, walk into my office and take a seat," said he, handing them chairs.

"I noticed a little girl come out of your office and stepping briskly through the store, pass out at the front door just as we entered," said Mr. Prince, addressing Mr. Ross, who colored slightly, fearing lest they might suspect what had been her errand. But he regained his usual composure as that gentleman continued—"Some more of your kind acts of charity, I suppose, as I saw the glistening tear of gratitude in her eye as she passed by us at the door."

Mr. Ross's conscience smote him somewhat at this remark, but he quickly answered, though with some agitation.

"Oh, its only a trifling affair. The mother of the little girl is one of my tenants, and being very poor, and at present quite sick, has very honestly sent to tell me that she can not pay me the rent for the last quarter. Knowing her to be a worthy woman, I told the little girl to tell her mother not to give herself any uneasiness about the rent, as I could not have the heart to require it of her when I knew she was sick and had no means of getting the money. The poor little creature said, too, that they were very destitute, and had nothing to eat in the house, and so I have given instruction to one of my clerks to call there and see what are her necessities, and have them all supplied. But it is a very little thing—a mere trifle; and then it gave me so much pleasure to see the smile of joy that lit up the sweet, innocent face of the little girl that I felt myself richly rewarded for the small act of kindness I had done. Ah, my good brother," he continued, evidently much affected, "few know how the poor suffer, and starve, and die for the necessaries of life, while hundreds ride about in ease and roll in luxury without ever giving them a thought. Could they once taste the pleasure I have felt, and see their eyes fill with tears of gratitude as I have seen them, in return for some trifling act of kindness, they could not be so indifferent to their necessities—they could not stay their hand from doing deeds of charity."

Spite of his hard-heartedness, Mr. Ross felt a slight sting of conscience as he closed this remark, and, taking up a paper, he commenced unfolding it as, if about to read, when Mr. Wise stepped up to him and with a smile pointed him to a little paragraph in a paper which that gentleman had been holding in his hand ever since they entered the office. A smile of complacency and visible regret mingled together upon the face of Mr. Ross as he read a brief notice of his own liberality, which was spoken of in terms highly commendable to the donor.—The fact was, Mr. Ross had given one thousand dollars a few days before toward clearing up a heavy debt which was resting upon the church, mention of which was made in the public journals. The three gentlemen stood up and looked knowingly at each other, as Mr. Ross glanced his eyes over the article, and then manifested much surprise that it should have been made public.—(He had read the notice at least a dozen times that morning, and had as often reputed him of the act, as he felt it was paying too dearly for a little reputation.)

"Really, Mr. Ross," said Mr. Burtis, as he laid aside the paper, "I am proud to have the acquaintance of a man so noted for acts of charity and liberality, and am almost envious of the praises which are lavished upon you by the membership of the church, not to mention the many blessings asked upon you by the poor, for whose necessities you so bountifully provide."

"O, you flatter me," said Mr. Ross. "I don't deserve all this praise for having done what the claims of suffering humanity and the necessities of the church require of me, and I don't know but I shall make myself a poor man yet by my liberality," and he heaved a deep and heartfelt sigh.

"The Lord will never suffer those to want who distribute to the necessities of the poor, and give liberally of their substance to build up His churches," remarked Mr. Prince, in reply to his fears.

"He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," said Mr. Burtis, very religiously.

"And "the Lord loveth a cheerful giver," chimed in Mr. Wise.

"My *dear* sirs," said Mr. Ross, quite overcome, "will you not be so kind as to change the subject, for really I feel that I have done no more than was my duty as a Christian, and I am so *very* sensitive upon this point that, really, gentlemen, really, I am quite overcome by the encomiums that you have so lavishly heaped upon me," and he picked up a newspaper which lay by his side, and commenced fanning himself.

"We hope we have not hurt your feelings, Mr. Ross," said they all; "but we could not help admiring this noble trait in your character," and the conversation took a different channel.

In a few moments the three gentlemen left the store of Mr. Ross; though not until they had been treated to a glass of wine by that gentleman, just for the "stomach's sake," and had also remarked upon the fulness of his store, not noticing, perhaps, as they cast their eyes over the well-bound *barrels*, hogsheads, and tierces, that lay piled upon the floor, or standing against the walls on either side, the little tin signs with "Cider Brandy," "Jamaica Rum," "Holland Gin," and many others tacked upon them, like so many signboards on life's highway, pointing the unwary traveler to the various avenues to death, all of which pass by the haunts of poverty, and vice, and misery, and degradation—having a common termination.

The little girl, on leaving the store of Mr. Ross, wended her way homeward with a heavy heart. She had been sent on this errand as a last and only resort; and now that she had been refused this little kindness, she felt as if hope had fled. Something told her that her poor sick mother would never get well, and she felt that it would be a hard thing to have that mother die, and she be left alone, without a home, with no friends. And yet she felt that she had at least one Friend who cared for her. For she had been early taught by her mother to put her trust in Him who has declared himself to be the widow's and the orphan's Friend.

A hot, scalding tear freed itself from beneath the closed eyelid of the sick woman, when she knew that her petition had been refused, and, stealing down her pale, wan cheek, paused for a moment, and then dropped from her sharp features into the delicate little hand of her daughter, who had gently put her arm beneath her mother's neck, and stood looking upon her with all the agony of one about to be bereaved of all earthly hope; aye more, of a fond and affectionate mother.

It was a simple little thing, that burning, scalding tear; and there are many just such being shed every day.—But they are jewels—precious jewels—springing from the soul—dug up by the harsh spade of unkindness. None know their value but they who shed them. And that little weeping girl, who quickly closed her hand as the little tear fell upon its palm, knew not that she clasped a treasure of more value than all the gold and silver that filled the coffers of the man who had but just refused her the small favor she had craved. She did not know it was a rich legacy bequeathed to her by her dying mother. She did not examine it closely enough to see the bow of promise it contained. Yet she clasped it tightly, and when again she opened her hand to see the little jewel, there was nothing there—her soft flesh had drunk it in.

"My dear child," said the sick woman, in a whisper, "we have nothing now to hope from the world. Let us then commit ourselves into the hands of God. He, at least, will not turn us empty away."

The little girl had long before been taught to pray, and, gently letting herself down upon her knees beside the bed, with one hand clasped in that of her mother, she lifted up her infant voice in earnest, supplicating prayer. She was about to rise, when her mother pressed her hand, and, in a whisper, said, "Pray, too, for him who was so unkind to you, and ask God to forgive him as freely as I trust we have."

That was a beautiful scene—was that sick chamber, where lay the wasted form of that poor woman, her eyes closed in silent heart-devotion; and that little guiltless child—without father—having neither brother nor sister—and her mother lying upon a bed of languishing, and perhaps of death, down upon her knees, pouring out her soul in earnest, agonizing prayer, and asking a blessing upon that cruel, hard-hearted man, who had refused to do them a kindness, even though it cost the poor woman's life. Angels love to look upon that scene, and they felt presence of the Holy Spirit made that sick chamber a holy, awful place.

A calm smile of resignation rested upon the face of the sick woman when her little daughter rose from her knees, and drawing her closer to her, she said, "Lilly, my daughter, I commit you into the hands of Him whom I have taught you to serve—I feel that my time here is short. I shall soon have passed away, and you will be left—an orphan; with none to provide for you—none to care for you—without a home, and not a friend in the whole wide world. Do not weep, my daughter," said she, as she heard the sobbings of her child, "when I am gone God will provide for you, and care for you; for He has promised never to forsake those who put their trust in Him."

Just as she finished speaking, the door of the apartment was pushed gently open, and a serious noble-looking man with Christianity beaming from every feature, stole softly to the bed-side.

Leaving the sick chamber for a moment, let us briefly learn a little of the history of the poor widow: Her husband had been dead about two years. He had, a few years before his death, been in the employ of Mr. Ross, who was then doing a fair business as a grocer and liquor dealer. (He now dealt *solely* in liquor, by the wholesale). By industry and economy he managed to lay by a few hundred dollars from his earnings, with which he built him a neat little cottage in the suburbs of the city. But not having sufficient means to pay for it at once, he mortgaged it for half its value, to his employer. A short time after this, a good opportunity presented itself, he left the employ of Mr Ross, and commenced business for himself directly opposite the store of that gentleman—on a much smaller scale, to be sure—but immediately after his name followed in large guilt letters the mystical words "Temperance Grocery." This so enraged Mr. Ross that he strove every way in his power to injure him, and, if possible, cause his failure. He was of a delicate constitution, and to close application at length brought on a lingering sickness, and being unable longer to attend to his business, he was obliged to close up his store. Having started upon credit, it took all that was realized from the sale of his goods to meet the demands of his creditors.

The poor man's health grew more and more feeble, and his circumstances became more and more straightened, until finally he neglected to pay the quarterly interest on the mortgage which Mr. Ross held on his house, who, seizing upon the opportunity, foreclosed it at once, and had the place sold at public auction—bidding it in himself for about half its value—even while its owner was lying helpless and dying upon his bed.

After her husband's death, the poor widow had managed, by hard labor, to pay the rent asked by Mr. Ross, and also to support herself and daughter quite comfortably. But the task was too much for her. Tired nature at last gave way, and she was obliged to keep her bed. Consequently the rent was not punctually paid, and Mr. Ross, as if glad of another opportunity to revenge himself upon the deceased husband, seized upon her furniture, which he was about to have sold, and turn her from what she had once called her own, and which had been made happy by her husband's smile.

Two o'clock, the hour of sale, at length arrived. A few persons had collected at the auction, and soon the harsh voice of the auctioneerer was heard, and the slow rap—rap—rap of his hammer fell upon the death-deafening ear of the sick woman, as one article of furniture after another was struck off to the highest bidder,—making strange discord in the sweet strains of angelic music which the quick ear of the spirit caught as it was about to stretch its wings and take its flight from earth to heaven.

Finally, the sale had closed—the crowd dispersed, and a significant "To Let," hung up along side of the front door. It was Friday, and the house was to be vacated by the following Monday.

There are some strange scenes enacted in this world of ours, and this is one of them. While the hammer of the auctioneer was striking off the goods that had been bartred for, another batter had been made in a little retired bed-room of that cottage—a barter of time for eternity—sorrow for joy—tears for sadness—a life of trial, and suffering, and poverty, for a blessed immortality of joy, of happiness, and love. A Soul was the chattel sold—Death was the auctioneer—and Jesus Christ was the highest bidder.

A large party was given that evening at the house of Mr. Ross. Everything that wealth could do to add to its brilliancy, was done. Wealth was the only ticket procured admittance to that gay circle, where were gathered the votaries of fashion and the world's vain pleasure seeker. Beauty was there in all its gewgawed loveliness, and bright eyes sparkled to bright eyes as the wine cup was freely passed and repassed. There was no thought given to the morrow. All were wrapped in the pleasureable garb of the present. The three gentleman who had called upon Mr. Ross that day were also there, and a toast was given in honor of the man who "served God by giving to the poor." Another guest was there that night. He came as an intruder, unexpected, uninvited. He mingled with the throng—grinned awfully discordantly when the loud laugh broke from their lips—looked into the wine cup, and smiled as he saw his image reflected there. He had a strange errand that night, had that mysterious, uninvited guest. But he had been commissioned, and his work was yet undone.

The company dispersed at a late hour. They had drank their fill of pleasure. The sound of mirth was hushed. The lights were all extinguished. The stillness of midnight prevailed. All had retired, drunk with excitement, to rest. Morning soon came. But gloom hung about that splendid dwelling, pervading its every apartment. The window blinds were not thrown open as usual. Doors were open and shut softly. Servants started at each other, and were dumb. A strange, melancholy sadness rested upon the faces of the whole household. Those eyes which but a few hours before were sparkling under the exiliarating effects of wine and wit, were now cast down, and red with weeping. The strange guest was gone. He did not leave with the rest—but tarried to have his feast alone. His banquet was soon ended—he had fulfilled his commission, and as he went noiselessly out at the door he left his name—Death. He had made strange footprints in that family circle.—Apoplexy was his peculiar garb, and Mr. Ross—the benevolent man who "served God by giving to the poor,"—his victim. He was dead.

The funeral was too take place on the Sabbath. It came. 'Twas a lovely day. Earth has seldom seen its equal. A silver-toned bell tolled solemnly upon that day, and the clear pure air caught its melancholy music in its other arms and carried it up to heaven People gathered into the house of God, that day, to worship; and the minister stood up, and in a trembling voice, made eloquent by grief, rehearsed the virtues of the deceased.

The services were finally concluded, and the mournful train wended its way to the grave-yard. They had entered the hallowed enclosure, and were drawing near to the place of burial, when a rich, clear voice, full of pathos and tenderness, broke upon their ears, saying, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord," and a low, sweet voice, as of a spirit, seemed to float over the spot, whispering "For they rest from their labors, and their works do follow them."

The sound of that voice proceded from an obscure corner of the grave-yard, where was gathered a little company, who were just about to consign the remains of a poor, lone widow to the dust. There was no pomp there, no hypocrisy. The only mourner was a little, grief stricken girl. She stood close by the side of the minister, who was performing the last sad rites of her deceased mother. When the painful duty was done, and the little company had dispersed, the minister took her little, trembling hand in his, and, as they left the new made grave, she cast one long, lingering look toward the humble mound, and then brushing the tears from her swollen eyes, with a sweet, confiding smile she looked up into his face, all beaming with benevolence and love, and she called him—Father. She had been adopted into the family of the holy man.—*Poughkeepsie Telegraph.*

THE MIND.

Of all the noble works of God, that of the human mind has ever been considered the grandest. It is, however, like all else created, capable of cultivation; and just in that degree as the mind is improved and rendered pure, is man fitted for rational enjoyment and pure happiness. That person who spends a whole existance, without a realization of the great end for which he was designed; without feeling a soaring of the soul above mere mercenary motives and desires; not knowing that he is a portion, as it were, of one vast machine, in which each piece has a part to perform, having no heart beating in common with those of his fellow men, no feeling in which self is not the beginning and the end, may well be said not to live. His mind is shut in by moral darkness, and he merely exists, a blank in the world, and goes to the tomb with scarcely a regret. Such beings we have seen and wondered at—wondered that a mortal, endowed with so many noble qualities, and capable of the highest attainment of intellectuality, should slumber on through a world like ours, in which is every thing beautiful and sublime, to call forth his energies and excite his admiration—a world which affords subjects for exercising every lively attribute with which we are gifted, and opens a scene of the richest variety to the eye, the mind, and the heart, and of such a deversified character, that we may never grow weary. If, then, you wish to LIVE, in the true sense of the term, cultivate the mind, give vent to pure affections and noble feelings, and pen not every thought and desire in self. Live more for the good of your fellow men, and in seeking their happiness you will promote your own.

AM I SHOT IN THE NECK?

A difficulty occured near the Theatre on Saturday night last, between the notorious Bill Curtis and a man named Kelly, which resulted in Cur is drawing a pistol and firing into his antagonist's face. Kelly, who was badly frightened, ran down Third street to the corner of Pine, and making up to some gentlemen who were standing near a lamp, stripped the clothes from his neck and inquired vehemently, "*gentlemen, am I shot in the neck?*" The persons of whom he inquired, being a little waggish, would give him no satisfaction, and he continued to repeat the inquiry, "*am I shot in the neck?*" at the same time rubbing and feeling for the wound until sufficient time elasped for him to satisfy himself that if he was shot in the neck his lungs were unimpaired, good evidence of which he soon made manifest by his repeated yelling for the watch; but no worthy guardian of the night appearing, he was forced to make his way home, accompanied by some half dozen persons to protect him from any further assault from Curtis. We have often seen men who were "*shot in the neck,*" and unconscious of the fact—but to run a square and make the inquiry of gentlemen, rather caps anything that has come under our personal observation.—*St. Louis New Era.*

MORE LOVE AND ROMANCE.

A young girl was found, in sailor's clothes, on board a vessel lately arrived at Charleston, South Carolina. She is about 17 or 18 years old, very pretty, though looking a little masculine, from having her ringlets cut off. It appears that she did not ship as a sailor, but stowed herself away on board, and was not discovered until after the vessel got to sea—when the captain learned that he had an extra hand; and upon questioning him, (her,) he said he had a brother in Charleston whom he wished to see—that his father would not consent, so he had run away. The captain, not suspecting anything, made him "turn to," scrub down decks, and go aloft—which she did with consummate bravery, in gales of wind, singing out, "straighten up," to the old tars when reefing topsails. It was not until they were near port that her sex was discovered. It turns out that she was anxious to accompany a passenger on board, who, after the discovery of the trick, would not "acknowledge the corn," but put out in the cars for Georgia, the morning after their arrival, *leaving his friend to take care of himself.* She is now under care of the captain, and will be taken back to her family.

GIVE IT TO 'EM COLD—A BRIGHT IDEA.—A venerable Missionary, who had struggled long and had to convert the inhabitants of a very cold country to his teachings and threatenings, at last was relieved by a young man, who had asked the elder's advice as to the course proper for him to pursue. "My son," replied he, "for ten years have I given those people the terrors of the law; I have *painted hell in its warmest colors; but the idea has seemed to please them!* and going to a warm climate, was rather a comfort than otherwise. Now the best thing for you to do is, *to give it to 'em cold*, make it out fifty degrees colder than it is here, and I guess you'll bring 'em. They can't resist that, *sir.*" We shall look anxiously for the Secretary's report detailing his success.

☞ Young mechanics, who would prosper in business, have only two rules to live up to, to insure success.—First, do your work as your customer wishes to have it done. The other rule is, to do it by the time you promised to have it done. These two rules complied with, and there is little danger, if any, of failure.

WRONG EMPHASIS.—A clergyman, on reading the 27th verse of the 18th chapter of the first of Kings, placed the emphasis on the words denoted by *italics*, rendering the verse an absurdity:—"And he spake to his sons saying saddle *me*, the *ass*, and they saddled *him*."

SONG OF THE GOLD DIGGER.

BY RHODERICK DHU.

Dig—dig—dig—
Toquierce for the golden ore,
Dig—Dig—dig—
Till you sweat at every pore.
Dig—dig—dig—
To root in the deep black sand,
And this is to be a citizen
Of a free and a Christian land;
And it's oh to be a slave
To the Heathens and the Turk,
To rid the hands of a Christian man
From such dirty and toilsome work!

Wash—wash—wash—
Till the back is almost broke;
Wash—wash—wash—
With your legs and your thighs in soak;
Wash—wash—wash—
Revolving an old tin pan.
And washing about with a shake and a splash;
Till you doubt you're a Christian man!
Soul and body and mind,
Mind and body and soul,
Oh! can it be right when they're all confined
To the basin and the bowl!

Pile—pile—pile—
When it's only a little heap—
Pile—pile—pile—
Till it "gradually" grows more deep—
Pile—pile—pile—
And stow it away in a bag.
Till you gaze with eyes of wild surprise
On the contents of that rag!
Oh! can it be here I stand?
And can it be gold I see?
Ho! ho! I'm off for a Christian land,
To spend it so merrily! [Californian.

THE FATE OF THE "FOREIGN LEGION."

BY H. G. CHIPMAN.

THE morning of the 14th of September broke clear and calm over the dark and frowning battlements of the castle of Chepultepec. The flag of the Mexicans streamed proudly out from the ramparts, and waved in all its gorgeousness in the gentle breeze which swept along the plain. Shining bayonets and glistening sabres reflected back the sun's bright rays, and deep-mouthed cannon boomed out upon the surrounding country, threatening death and destruction to the advancing foe. On they came, filing out, column after column, from the suburbs of the little village of Tacubaya, and sweeping like a destructive tornado upon the devoted ramparts.—Suddenly, from the batteries of the castle, a stream of flame and smoke shot forth, and all along that lengthened line, the missiles of terror and death went hand in hand, cutting down the noble and brave, the good and generous, and strewing all in one mingled heap of gore and blood. War, with all its blasting and desolating effects, was carrying grief and misery into many a heretofore happy family, and striking down the father and husband, the son and brother, in terrible and bloody havoc, and consigning them to one common and sorrowing grave. While the faces of the wife and sister at home were, perhaps, wreathed in smiles, that of the husband and brother was writhing in the agony of death upon a foreign soil, and breathing out life's last sigh amid the roar of cannon and the rattle of muskets. The scenes of that fearful and fatal morn will never be forgotten.

But while this was transacting around Chepultepec, another, and a still more terrible scene was passing in the little town of Micoux, some half a mile distant from Tacubaya. At the battle of Cherubusco, the deserters under Capt. Riley had been captured, and after an impartial trial, sentenced to be hung. They were known by the title of the "Foreign Legion," and were made up of men who had deserted from the ranks of the Americans and joined the forces of the enemy. The day set for their execution was the 14th of September—and it also happened that the attack upon Chapultepec took place the same day.

The sun had just risen, and tinged the east with his purple ray, as they were led forth to die. Thirty in number, and surrounded by a strong body of men, they advanced with slow steps toward the gallows, the muffled drum sending forth its solemn death-notes, and giving to the whole the appearance of a military funeral rather than a public execution. They were arranged under the gallows, which was one erected for the purpose—being nothing more than two large posts set firmly in the ground, across the top of which was placed a pole of sufficient length to admit the bodies of thirty men. Beneath it the prisoners were arranged, with the noose around their necks—the other end of the rope being thrown over the pole, was grasped by three or four men, ready at a moments's warning, to launch them into eternity. A gloomy silence prevaded the spot, and as they gazed upon the group collected there, they found no sympathising glance in the scowling faces and glaring eyes which were fixed upon them. They had destroyed the last feeling of respect felt for them, when they took up arms against their own countrymen. The usually dark brow of Col. H—y, who superintended the execution, was contracted by a deep frown and his deep grey eyes twinkled savagely in their sockets, as he galloped up to the spot, and reined in his smoking charger beside them.

"Is all ready, Lieutenant?" he asked of an officer who commanded the guard.

"Everything," replied the officer.

"Then, let them swing," was the savage reply.

The Lieutenant turned and advanced toward the prisoners, when suddenly the eye of the Colonel fell upon the Castle, and the deadly roar of the artillery reached his ear.

"Lieutenant," he *suddenly exclaimed, with startling* energy in his voice.

"Aye, sir," replied the officer, returning.

"Have everything ready, but don't draw them up until the American flag waves out from the flag-staff of Chepultepec Castle.

"Aye sir, it shall be done;" and the Lieutenant returned to the gallows.

"If we aint hung until the castle is taken by the Americans, we shall live a good long life yet," sullenly *exclaimed one of the prisoners under the beam.*

"Then live you shall, for till the Star Spangled Banner waves in victory over your castle, you shall not die," replied Col. H—y, sternly.

"Hurrah! boys, we'll live a long life yet. Old Bravo's the man to stick to the castle as long as there's a shot in the locker, or a man to stand by him," replied the fellow with a shout.

All eyes were now fixed with a deep intensity upon the height—and galling was the agony of suspense which they endured between the moments which elapsed during the terrible contest which was going on around the castle hill. Suddenly the flag of the Mexicans went down amid the strife, and the Colonel shouted—

"There goes the enemy's banner; the castle is won."

"And there goes the flag back again, go it, old Bravo," shouted another of the Legion, as the Mexican flag rose to the top of the staff, and waved to the breeze.

A muttered ejaculation escaped the lips of the Colonel, and each one again fixed his eyes upon the scene. The contest raged on with unabated vigor, and in a few moments the brow of the hill was hidden from sight, by the dark cloud of smoke which hung thick around it. A half hour passed, and as a strong wind swept down the plain and lifted the smoke from off the height, the enemy's flag had again disappeared from the staff. A moment of deep anxiety followed, and then the American banner ran up the staff and floated proudly over the battlements.

"Up with them!" thundered the deep voice of the Colonel, and the next moment thirty human beings were swinging in the last agonies of death from the gallows; and as they quivered in the rising sunbeams which glanced along the plain, no look of sympathy fell upon their detested features, for all considered that they richly deserved their fate.

Such, reader, was the fate of the Foreign Legion—men who, *scorning* all the attributes of nobleness and love of country which generally exist in an American bosom, left the standard of freedom, comrades, in the heart of an enemy's country, surrounded by an overwhelming force, to lend a helping hand in destroying the brave little army which was toiling onward to death or victory. Dishonored they lived—hooted and despised they met the traitor's doom.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1848.

SENATE.—At 11 o'clock, the Vice President called the Senate to order. After reading the journal of Thursday last, a great number of petitions were presented and referred to appropriate committee.

Mr. Douglass, of Illinois, asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, having for its object the granting of public lands for the purpose of constructing a Railroad to connect the Mississippi River with the Northern Lakes. After a few explanatory remarks, elicited by a call for information, the motion was agreed to.

Mr. Douglass next moved that the bill for the admission of California into the Union as a State, be referred to the Committee on Territories; the bill incorporating the amendments laying off the territory into the election districts, for the purpose of choosing delegates to a Convention to form a State Constitution, and defining the qualifications of voters.

Mr. Berrien moved that the bill be referred to the Committe of Judicary. Upon this motion, a very animated debate took place, in which Messrs. Douglass, Berrien, Hale, Clayton, and others took part. On the one side, it was contended, with no little degree of warmth, that its reference to the Committee on Territories was in every respect appropriate, and in accordance with previous usage. That it was simply a bill for the admission of a territory into the confederacy, and that whatever issues might arise in the discussion of the expediency or necessity of the measure proposed, it should not and could not influence the Committee in question in the framing of the bill for that object, if they deemed it advisable. On the other side, it was contended with equal warmth, that in ordinary times and in ordinary cases, no objection would be made to the Committe on Judiciary; but that in the framing of a bill for the admission of California into the Union as a State, some broad, clearly defined and comprehensive principle would have to be adopted with reference to the question of slavery; and as it was not unlikely that the constitutionality of introducing this peculiar institution into the new territories would be tested *before our highest* judicial tribunal, prudence suggested that the bill should be referred to a committee whose indirect decision in the matter might be the means of producing much good.

The motion of reference to the Committee on Territories was lost by a vote of 24 yeas to 25 nays. The motion to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary finally prevailed.

Mr. Dowin's resolution of inquiry, in regard to the establishment of a branch mint in California, with a Director and Treasurer, was adopted, after a few remarks by several Senators.

Mr. Miller introduced a resolution calling upon the President for any information which he may have in his possession, with reference to any official correspondence with Spain, having for its object the purchase of Cuba. The resolution was adopted.

A motion was made and agreed to, calling up the memorial of W. H. Aspinwall, John L. Stephens, Henry Chauncey, and their associates, in relation to the construction a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama. The memorialists ask of Congress the passage of a law empowering and directing the Secretary of the Navy to enter into contract for the transportation on said road, for a period of twenty years, of naval and army supplies, including troops, munitions of war, provisions, naval stores, the mails of the United States, and its public agents, at a sum not exceeding the amount now specified by law to be paid for the transportation of the mails alone from New York to Liverpool; provided that the memorialists shall within three years complete the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific ocean.

Mr. Benton spoke at length in favor of granting the assistance asked for in the memorial—as he believed the future prosperity of the whole country depended in a very great measure upon the fostering of such enterprises and improvements as would annihilated in a great degree the distance which now separated us from our vast and incalculably valuable possession on the Pacific.

Mr. Hale spoke in opposition to the bill. He was followed by Mr. Breese, who condemned in strong terms everything in the shape of hasty action—particularly in bills of vast importance, as in the present instance. He said that other companies were prepared to construct a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama, and that they offered better terms than the terms offered by Mr. Aspinwall and his associates.

Messrs. Clarke, Allen, Johnson, and other Senators, suggested that many difficulties were in the way in granting the aid desired. They believed, that before any action should be taken by the Senate, more information should be furnished and hence they would recommend delay.

A message in writing was received from the President, when, on motion, the Senate went into Secret session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The house met at the usual hour this morning. After prayers and reading the journal, the Speaker laid before the House sundry communications from the Executive Department, relating to the Land Office—the progress of the Coast Survey—the amount of the military force employed in Mexico during the war—which were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Vinton, of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill providing for the deficiency in the last appropriation bill, which was read twice and made the order of the day for Wednesday, the 27th of December.

The Senate bill, authorizing the pay of interest for advances made by the State of Alabama, eleven years ago, for the suppression of Indian hostilities, was read twice and referred.

Mr. Robinson's motion to reconsider the vote adopting Mr. Root's resolution, virtually abolishing slavery in the territories of California and New Mexico, next came up.

Being entitled to the floor, Mr. Robinson addressed the House at length. He said that the question of slavery, so far as it regarded the new territories, was one which the Democratic party, at this particular time, should not interfere with. It could not be definitely settled by the present Congress, and should be left to the next Congress and to the next administration to be disposed of. It would afford an excellent opportunity, he said, for General Taylor to define his position. During the late Presidential campaign, his Southern friends insisted that he was all right on the Wilmot Proviso question—that he was the owner of slaves—and that he was bound by the promptings of association and interest to vote against that obnoxious measure, in case he was elevated to the Presidency, and in case it passed both houses of Congress. At the North, said Mr. R., General Taylor was represented as being the opponent of the extension of slavery, and standing ready to support any measure calculated to arrest what all conceived to be an evil. He was for leaving the responsibility where it rightfully belonged. After some further remarks, the motion to reconsider was laid on the table, by a vote of 106 yeas to 85 nays.

Mr. Giddings asked leave to introduce a bill, giving to the people of the District of Columbia the privilege of expressing their sentiments on the subject of slavery in said district. The bill was read twice, and produced no little sensation. Messrs. Jacob Thompson and Tompkins each interrogated Mr. Giddings as to the exact phraseology and application of the bill.

Mr. Giddings replied. He said that he meant to include black in "the *people* of the District of Columbia"—that, in these matters, he knew no difference in color.

Mr. Thompson, of Mississippi, moved to lay the bill on the table. Agreed to—yeas 105, nays 77.

Mr. Vinton submitted a resolution refering the President's annual message to appropriate committees. Refering to the Committee of the Whole.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1848.

The Senate met at the usual hour this morning, the Vice President in the chair.

After reading the Journal Mr. Breese of Illinois, from the Committee of Public Lands, reported a bill authorizing a grant of public lands for the construction of a railroad in the State of Illinois, which was read twice and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Miller brought up his resolution [see yesterday's report] calling upon the President for any information which he may have in his possession in reference to a correspondence with the government of Spain, with the view of purchasing Cuba.

Mr. Berrien was opposed, not merely to the passage of this resolution, but to the passage of all resolutions of a similar character. He believed that a compliance on the part of the President, in furnishing the called for information, might be injurious to the public interests. In all negotiations a certain degree of prudence should be observed. In private as well as public affairs, much that was strictly honorable in its character, was concealed, with the ultimate view of preventing any undue advantage on the part of others. Besides, by the adoption of the resolution the Senate would be indirectly infringing upon the rights and prerogatives of the President. The Constitution vested in him certain discretionary powers, and until it appeared that those powers were used to the detriment of the public service, the Senate should not seek to curtail or weaken them.

Mr. Miller replied, giving his reasons somewhat at length for offering the resolution in question.—He did not desire to infringe upon the prerogatives of the President—the least as well as the greatest—his sole motive was to obtain information on a subject which all classes of our citizens felt a lively interest in, and which he thought might be communicated with perfect safety. After some further remarks, Mr. Miller consented to let his resolution lie over.

Mr. Benton moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the special order, being the bill to make compensation for the transportation of troops and supplies, for a limited time over the Isthmus of Panama; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Benton stated that at the close of the debate yesterday, a call had been made upon him by Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, for a copy of the contract made by the government of New Grenada with a company of certain citizens of France, in 1838, for the purpose of constructing a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama. This contract was transfered to Messrs. Aspinwall and their associates. Mr. Benton stated that he held in his hand, and would submit to the Senate, in compliance with the promise which he made yesterday, a copy of that contract or grant. But before doing so, he would endeavor to enlighten Senators who desired to know the terms of the contract under which Messrs. Aspinwall and associates, the present memorialists, claim the exclusive right of way across the Isthmus. He alluded to the letter of Gen. Harran, the minister, of New Grenada to the United States, procured by Messrs. Aspinwall, Stevens, Henry, and Chauncey, in which Gen. H. declares, that these gentlemen, having given his government satisfactory guarantees for the completion of the road on certain conditions imposed, are in possession of the privilege conceded by the government of New Grenada, for the construction of a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama.

The copy of this grant to the French company was then read.

An animated debate sprung up, in which the participants were Messrs. Benton, Cameron, Dix, Foote, Clarke, Allen and others, on the merits of the bill.

Mr. Cameron did not favor the bill, as he thought that better terms could and should be obtained.

Mr. Allen said that our government had already the right of way across the Isthmus. He desired to know whether the operation of this bill would or would not be to transfer that right from the government to the company who were now memorializing Congress.

Mr. Benton, in reply, stated that the bill before the Senate did not in any way affect that right.

Mr. Dix is of opinion that our Government had no right, under the treaty with New Grenada, to confer the power of constructing a road across the Isthmus of Panama.

Mr. Benton said that the memorialists did not ask for the delegation of such a power. They merely wished to enter into a contract with our Government for the transportion of troops, supplies, &c., across the Isthmus.

Pending the discussion, a sealed message was received from the President at the hands of his Private Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the Senate went into Secret Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—At 12 o'clock, the Speaker called the House to order. The Journal of the preceding day was then read, and the Speaker announced as the first thing in order, the reception of petitions by States. Several were received and referred.

On motion, the House went into Committee of the Whole, Richard W. Thompson in the Chair, for the purpose of taking up Mr. Vinton's resolution referring the President's annual message to the standing Committees of the House.

Several amendments were offered. One by Mr. Meal, referring that part of the President's message which relates to the new territories of California and New Mexico, to a Select Committee of nine.—After a brief, but animated debate, the motion was lost.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, moved that the tariff part of the message be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Commerce. This motion was warmly discussed, by Messrs. Cobb, Ramsey, Charles J. Ingersoll, Holmes of South Carolina, Gentry, Thompson, of Pennsylvania, and others. Mr. Ramsey was in favor of referring it to the committee on manufactures.

SPEECH OF
Hon. James Thompson.

Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, said when the the subject of the tariff bill was under the consideration of Congress between two and three years ago, he was one of the few members of the Democratic party who had protested against its passage. He had opposed it most conscientiously, foreseeing, as he thought, the effects of the change, so sudden and radical, in the adoption of a new system—of the establishment of an entire new principle—foreseeing, as he believed, that it was going to have a great effect upon the future policy of the country. He should leave to those of the present day to decide whether his predictions then were right or wrong. What had taken place, had taken place, and could not be altered. He had voted the other day against the resolution of his colleague on the other side of the House, [Mr. EGBERT,] for the resuscitation of the tariff of 1842. He had no hesitation at all in saying that he would not return to a system deemed so odious, and which would necessarily destroy itself in a very short period of time. The tariff of 1842 was sent forth to the world bearing the marks of its own condemnation and that of some of its friends upon it. It had carried within its own bosom the seeds of its eventual destruction: we had seen, in the process of time, that they had sprung up, and its destruction consummated. Its principles that were bad—obnoxious, were its system of minimums. They violated everything like reason, common sense, and, he might say, common honesty. Why, cotton cloths which it cost one, two, or three cents per yard to manufacture, were called worth twenty cents, and a duty, as if worth that sum, levied. It discriminated against the poor and in favor of the rich, taxing cheap articles that were mere imitations most heavily, and laying but a light hand upon articles of luxury of the richest kind.

These were objections to the tariff of 1842. The seeds of decay were deeply implanted within its bosom at the moment it came into existence. He had been opposed to that bill, and exceedingly anxious for a compromise that might give us something better. There had once been a certain committee organized for the purpose of compromising the tariff bill. He was one of that committee: he had proposed to his friend from North Carolina, the then chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, [Mr. McKAY,] that he should give them the tariff bill which he had reported in 1841, and he (Mr. T.) would have voted for it. No, sir, they would not agree to this. New lights had been shed upon the world. Men had become wiser, perhaps better; they thought they had at least—perhaps they were.—This was refused, although it had been proposed by what was called the free-trade portion of the country. He was desirous of compromise. He wanted something reasonable and something permanent.

Now, sir, what followed? The tariff of 1846.—Sir, (said he,) I opposed this measure, earnestly and with all my might. It was a radical change—a new principle—one that I thought wrong, and which, in many particulars, I still think wrong. And now, sir, I go for a modification of it; a change to suit the wants and interests of the country. I am not wedded to dates—the bill of the 30th August, 1842—nor to the identical one of August, some date, of 1846. I subscribe to the principle of progress and reform. What might have been right in 1842, may have become wrong in 1846 and 1848. Empires have fallen down; dynasties become extinct; policy had changed; revolution in everything had taken place, altering the commerce, the trade, and manufactures of almost every country in the world. A change in some—in many things, became, was necessary, to us. Wisdom would, and he thought did, dictate that we should change our systems only so far as the changes in times required them. This was his doctrine. Notwithstanding his objections to the tariff of 1846, and that of most of his colleagues, the tariff of 1846 was passed. The objection to the new system was great. The doctrine of a tariff for revenue, discriminating for protection, seemed to be universally held. This was a doctrine that all seemed to go for: protection as an incident to revenue. This is all we wanted, he said. But the act of 1846 discriminated against protection. It operated badly, when most needed for protection as well as revenue. Look at its operation: take, for example, iron. And he instanced this article, as he was most familiar with it. He put it as an example.—We will suppose, at the time of the passage of that act, that pig metal was selling for $30 per ton; the thirty per cent, on that would be a duty of $9. This was a high duty—more than was wanted: but to the example: When the price of iron abroad came down to $18 per ton, thirty per cent. was $5.40 duty; a loss of $3 60 cents revenue, as well as $12 cheaper by way of competition. But if it came down to $9—and he believed it had at one time—then the duty was $2 70 per ton, and a reduction of $21 per ton in the price, to facilitate competition.—Thus, sir, you lost $6 30 revenue per ton, and $21 protection, if you choose. It discriminated against labor when products were abundant abroad, and cheap. We thus become losers of revenue, without a shadow of a shade of protection.

Now, sir, what is the remedy for all this? It is plain. Specific duties—moderate specific duties—moderate, not inconsistent with revenue. Take iron again as an example; fix a price for it, say $20 or $25 per ton; calculate it at $20, if you please; say thirty per cent. on this valuation; this would be six dollars. Now, sir, when it would become abundant abroad, and should come in at nine dollars, (the valuation per ton,) you would still get your six dollars on the ton; and the more that should come in, (the evidence of superabundance, and want of market abroad,) the more revenue there would accrue to the country. Let this be the system in regard to the great articles of manufacture and produce of the country. Specific duties would give stability. Our affairs would not be made to fluctuate, nor our revenue either.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll inquired, if his colleague did not consider specific duties necessary on liquors, wines, and brandies?

Mr. Thompson said he did not know—he could not answer—he did not deal in these articles.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll. You will, if you consider the interest of the country.

Mr. Thompson said he could not charge his colleague, for whom he had the highest regard, with any want of consistency, not in the least. But it seemed to him to be within his recollection, that his colleague, at the last session of Congress, proposed a reduction of duties on liquors to fifteen per cent.

Mr. Ingersoll: I proposed it—for there ought, no doubt, to be a reduction, but it ought to be a reduction to specific duties: they are a good deal better than your ad valorems.

Mr. Thompson said he was opposed to ad valorems as universally applied. He thought it a mistaken policy in every point of sight. He was in favor of reasonable specific duties, but opposed to minimums.

Mr. Greeley begged the gentleman from Pennsylvania to tell him how he could have specific duties and not minimums?

Mr. Thompson. There was a difference between them, he thought—so thought the framers of the tariff act of 1842. They fixed by law an artificial value, without any regard to its real value, and assessed a duty equal to its whole value in some cases, without any regard to supply, demand, market, or anything else.

VOICES. You are wrong.

Mr. Thompson. I am not wrong, I think. The act of 1842 contained specific duties—and minimums, not as a consequence of specific duties, but as a consequence of the advalorem system. Without critically inquiring into that branch of the matter, he had not taken the terms as convertible. At all events, these minimums, to a greater extent than anything else, overthrew the tariff of 1842.

Mr. Thompson proceeded. He wanted specific duties, moderate and reasonable. Those fluctuations that contingencies produced abroad, he wanted to avoid; and he only wanted this when any part of our industry was of the kind to be injuriously affected by foreign revulsions. Let us have a system, uniform, that will not run up prices to-day, and depress them to-morrow, by the accidency of want of demand in other countries. The Democratic doctrine was a tariff for revenue, with incidental protection; and it can be arrived at by no other process than by the imposition of specific duties. He, for one, asked no "projection for protection." This, he conceived and believed, was exploded. And he was glad it was so. But these extreme and radical changes he was opposed to. Their suddenness is objectionable. That the change from specific duties to advalorems—and very radical at that—have effected, to some extent, the politics of the State he had the honor in part to represent, he did not doubt; but to what extent, he was unwilling to say. Many agencies were at work to defeat the Democracy of the old Keystone. This was one of them, and contributed, to some extent, to produce the result.

Mr. Chairman (said he) I was opposed to the tariff act of 1846 in its then shape. I preferred amending the act of 1842. I now desire most earnestly a modification of the act of 1846. I care not about the increase of duties; it is their form I wish to alter. The interests of my State (said he) require (and he spoke only of them from his being better acquainted with them) stability—the stability to be acquired from specific duties. He was opposed to the repeal of the act of 1846. He most earnestly opposed going back to the exploded system of 1842. Sir, if reenacted, it would only become the object of the most untiring warfare. No reliance could be placed in its stability. It would be the nucleus around which, in opposition, thousands and thousands would constantly accumulate, until it would be overthrown and destroyed. It would be the element in every Presidential contest, and become a mere political question, in disregard of all the principles, whether of revenue or protection, upon which it might be based.

Amend, sir, this bill. He appealed to his friends over the way. They now had the power. Now amend—reform—lo not destroy. The tariff question had some effect in Pennsylvania at the late election. Let not the hope of keeping that State dissatisfied, and thus keeping her out of Democratic traces, prevent your amending the system. You are expected to do it—not give her the act of 1842—that would be broken down as soon as it should come into existence—but reform the present system. Sir, we ask for stability—moderate duties, but in a form consistent with revenue, discriminating, within this principle, in favor of our interests. The gentlemen on the other side of the House are in power now, and will be, at least in the House and in the Executive department, for some time to come. Let me advise them to give us reasonable measures. Amend, and not destroy. No subject, he supposed, ever occupied the mind of man of greater practical difficulty than the financial system of this country. It must frequently be revised and altered, and our great error has been in overthrowing, and not amending establishes systems, slowly and cautiously.

Mr. Fries begged to ask the gentleman a question. Were not the prices of iron higher now than they were in 1846?

[SEVERAL VOICES: "No."]

Mr. Thompson said no, they were not; and gave a statement showing considerable difference at this time. As to the passage of the act of 1846, Mr. T. said he could not now say whether the other side of the House, who opposed it now, were to blame for its passage or not—not now, he said, but he would have something to say about it at some future time. [A laugh.]

There is a resort sometimes to a smile, when an answer is not at hand, (said Mr. T.) and it has been said that some men can laugh who cannot always reason. It was enough for him to remark now, that a Whig Senator in the other branch voting for the act of 1846, carried it, or his vote had the effect of doing so.

"But we shall see," he said, what the gentlemen on the other side will do with this question—whether they will reform or destroy systems. It is with them, and the responsibility rests with them. I invoke the spirit of moderation as the only medium of stability, or the means by which it may be arrived at. He said he had no great choice as to the committee to which this subject should go, so that reform should be the result.

Mr. Greeley, of New York, followed Mr. Thompson, favored Mr. Ramsey's motion to refer the tariff portion of the message to the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Greeley said that it was quite fashionable of late years, for the ignorant and unthinking to assail the manufacturers of our country—denouncing them as aristocrats—purse-proud capitalists—as selfish and as soul less—banded together to realize inordinate gains, out of the toil and sweet of half paid operatives. It was high time that these slanders and misrepresentations should be answered, and answered in a manner which could not be misunderstood by men of the most ordinary capacity.

He thought that the Committee on Manufactures could best do it. That committee had reported a tariff of *words*, which was recommitted to the Committee of Ways and Means, as he hoped this would be. For his part, he would be satisfied with either committee, provided the proper kind of report went forth to the world—a report that would detect and expose the misrepresentations of the President's message.

Mr. Greeley was listened to with profound attention by the House—whigs and democrats being alike anxious to hear one about whom so much has been said and written.

Mr. Marvin followed with a history of past legislation on the tariff question.

At the conclusion of his remarks, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

Mr. Fisher has the floor on this question to-morrow.

THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.—This is the actual position of the matter: Spain consents to "entertain propositions." England will only interfere by a protest to save her dignity, and Cuba will make, and is making, such a mine of anxiety, that even slow-sighted, inactive Spain, perceives that as many millions as we are content to give for her, can never be obtained in any other manner out of the Island, and the United States is pressing for an answer to her liberal "propositions." The commercial revenue of Cuba will cover the cost of purchase—principal and interest—in ten or twelve years, and when she has paid the price for her emancipation, she can, if she chooses, take the position of an independent Republic. Meanwhile, we shall have the moral triumph of ending the African slave trade in North America, and secure forever all the benefits—commercial and political—of that unrivaled centre of trade.—*Times and Keystone.*

TRAGEDY AT BATON ROUGE, LA.

The usual harmony and order of this city, says the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, of the 5th inst, was interrupted on Monday last, by one of the most lamentable affairs that ever marked its history. Our entire population was thrown into the most profound and melancholy sensation, at hearing that an affray had taken place between Dr. Edward Skillman, of Washita parish, and Dr. J. G. Byrd, of this place.

The causes which have led to this affair are stated by the New Orleans Delta, of the 9th, as follows:

It seems that Dr. Byrd, who has resided for some time at Baton Rouge, is implicated in an offence against the peace, honor and happiness of one of the most esteemed families in that section.—an offence which it is difficult, if not impossible, to commit in this State with impunity. Dr. Edward Skillman, a most worthy and excellent young man, a native of West Feliciana, but at the present residing at Ouachita, bearing of the insult offered to the family and name of which he was one of the props and defenders, came to Baton Rouge, to save that honor which was dearer to him than life. Shortly after his arrival, Dr. S. was introduced to Byrd, and then requesting his introducer to leave them alone for a few moments, the door of Byrd's office was closed. From the subsequent dying confessions of Dr. Skillman, it appears that he asked Byrd if he was ready to make the only atonement which the nature of the injury he had done to his family's peace and honor allowed—to which Byrd returned a negative answer. Skillman then drew a pistol, and fired twice at Byrd, who retreated into a back room, the door of which he closed on the inside.—Skillman struck at the door, and endeavored to force it, when suddenly Byrd opened it, and Skillman being forced forward, Byrd, who was standing near to the door as it opened, sprung upon him with a knife, and inflicted no less than seven wounds upon Skillman's body. The latter defended himself as well as he could with his pistol, with which he inflicted several severe wounds on Byrd's head, and finally succeeded in throwing Byrd down and taking away his knife; he was in the act of stabbing him, when some person rushed in and pulled him off.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—The police of Warterville, says the Utica Gazette, have recently arrested several members of a family by the name of Loomis, charged with having been engaged for a long time in a system of thefts, by which they have collected large quantities of valuable goods. They are a father and several sons, and have been reputed wealthy farmers, owning farms in Oswego and Waterville. It is alleged that they have practiced their thefts along the line between these two places, occupying their respective farm-houses as rendezvous, and that a brother in Vermont, (who has or will soon be arrested) is also in connection with them.

THE IRISH INFORMERS.

The arrival at New Orleans of several of the caitiffs who have made themselves infamous by hunting up the Irish patriots for British judgment, has excited much feeling and resulted in violence in that city. The *Crescent* comments up it as follows:

THE IRISH DETECTIVES.—Cavanagh, the Irish detective, who was beaten in the Third Municipality on Thursday, we yesterday learned at the Charity Hospital, is not considered by any means in a dangerous condition, and is doing well. The attack upon this man and the threats against his confederates have been the subject of various comments with the press. Every good citizen deprecates violence, and perhaps in this instance a moral punishment would have ultimately proved sufficient, but if there ever has been an instance in which popular indignation overbearing the law admits of palliation, it is this. No republican, no honest, no honorable man, can sympathize for a moment with these detectives. They have been employed as an instrument—the dirty instrument of a tyrannical government—to make abortive the efforts of a band of patriots for the freedom of an enslaved land. They have succeeded, not only in destroying the hopes of a nation, but in decimating its great and gallant spirits, and with their hands—cast off by their masters—they seek to pollute a free and a pure air with a breath stinking of perjury and treason. It is to be earnestly hoped, however, that it may not be necessary to record another instance of violation of law; and we trust, henceforth, the miscreants may be treated only with the utter contempt their infamy deserves.

HARD TIMES.

A farm of one hundred acres, lying upon the river about three miles above this place, with the usual buildings and improvements, was sold last weeks for $15,500, cash! This we suppose is another evidence of the "downward tendency of things," occasioned by democratic administrations. Feeding "*pauper laborers*" in Europe, under the operation of "*Sir Robert Walker's distructive British tariff*," makes sad inroads upon the agricultural interests of this country. These same "*laborers*" are such huge feeders that they even regulate the prices of our grain and meats. Last year alone, those of Britain devoured over $37,000,000 worth of our breadstuffs and provisions. Enough to ruin a nation! Our farmers will soon be eat out of house and home at this rate! A high whig protective tariff is the only thing that can keep our eatables from going abroad, and save the country from the melancholy influences of democratic measures! Old Zack *preserve us!* Webster! Crittenden! Clayton! *rescue us!* Take away the *ad valorems* and *minimums!*—Give us the *maximums* and *specifics!*

☞ A corespondent of the New York Journal of Commerce makes this suggestion:

"Let the city purchase some few of the vessels that the government bought for the Mexican war service and now offer for sale at great sacrifices, fit them up for the voyage, and tender free passages to California with plenty to eat and good water to drink, to all such individuals as will prove to the satisfaction of competent judges that they have no home, and have slept at least one night in the station house, and cannot raise one hundred cents in specie.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—When the western train approached Schenectady last evening, the Conductor awakened a passenger and asked for his ticket. He instantly started from his seat, ran to the platform and jumped off, while the cars were in full motion. The train was stopped instantly; but on going back, no trace of the missing man could be found. When the train reached Schenectady, the engineer and others returned to the spot; but, after a diligent search in every direction, they returned without making any discovery. The man could hardly have escaped injury, and yet not being found, it is evident that he had no limbs broken.—[*Eve. Jour., of Saturday.*

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 30, 1848.

THE GOLD FEVER!

The California gold fever—or as it is very appropriately named, the yellow fever—still rages with unabated vigor in almost every section of the country. People are going, or preparing to go, by thousands: and if it receives no check before spring, our western prairies will become a well traveled thoroughfare. The route by Chagres costs too much for the majority of those who will seek that country, while that around Cape Horn, occupies too much time, hence the overland route, being cheaper, and otherwise better, will be chosen as *the* route to the El Dorado of the Pacific. There is a company of young men now *forming* here to take this route who propose leaving on the 8th of January, and from all sections of the west, we hear of similar companies of the young and enterprising preparing their rifles and other accoutrements for the same destination. If we had not others depending upon our labor for support, we'd pack up, bid adieu to pen, scissors, paste brush, and *non-paying* subscribers, and see if amid the sands of California we could not collect more of the "filthy lucre" in a year than we can here in a life time at publishing a paper. Situated as we are, however, we shall try and be content to see and hear of others reaping the golden harvest we are satisfied is in store for those who have the enterprise to grasp it.

The following are some of the paragraphs we daily see in our exchanges, calculated to "give aid and comfort" to those who have this species of the yellow fever:

LUCKY AT LAST.—The Utica *Gazette* has been shown a letter from a young man in San Francisco, who formerly lived in Utica, showing that after seven years of change and hardship, he has at last droped anchor in a lucky spot. He left Utica seven years ago, at the age of fifteen, and went to the Pacific on a whaling voyage.—Getting tired of whaling, he left the ship at the Sadwich Islands, and some time after, shipped on board a Spanish vessel bound to California for hides. While in this service he was wrecked on the coast and his next move was to enter into the employ of the great New York company, Prime, Ward and King, who had vessels at California gathering hides. He has been in this business for the last five years. The letter, just received, is dated "San Francisco, August 10, 1848," and the *touching* passages in it read as follows:—

"I have more gold than I can lift, and am getting more every day. I shall soon be home independently rich.—There have been two ships here, and their crews left them and went to digging gold. They dig no deeper than five feet, but I found the most of mine in the creek."

☞ A young man named Folger, says the New York *Sun*, who went out to California a year or more ago, returned recently with $15,000 in gold, to be expended in goods for a second California speculation. A merchant who failed in Boston about fourteen months ago, and was arrested in New York under the Stilwell act, but who managed to make his escape, and with a cargo of tin ware went to California, has returned to that city with, as he informed Alderman Stevens, $61,000 in gold. A man living in the Third Avenue has returned with between sixty and seventy thousand dollars, and the sons of counsellor Dewitt are also stated to have made large remittances from the gold region. No wonder all classes are intensely excited when such proofs are given of the realization of the riches of El Dorado.

☞ A California correspondent of the New York *Sun*, represents the soil of that country to be superior for agricultural purposes. He says that the Yankees will soon make the country a rich heritage. Nature has done every thing for it; let the industry of man be brought in requisition, and it must become the greatest country in the world. We have not the least doubt that those who go to California for the purpose of cultivating the soil, rather than digging gold, will in the end do best.

THE GOLD REGION.—Arnold Buffum, of New York, has received a letter from his son, Edward Gould Buffum, dated Pueblo de los Angelos, Upper California, July 31. The following is an extract:—

People who have been to the "placers" say there is ample room for fifty thousand people to work fifty years. It is doubtless the richest place in the world. Within a week or two past, diamonds and platina have also been found. The stories, strange as they may seem, *are strictly true.* I know them to be so. There will probably be a great emigration to the country as soon as the news gets spread at home, and I wish you would show ——— this letter, and recommend him to come by all means.—There is no humbug about this. New places are being discovered every day, and Peru and Mexico will ere long sink into insignificance compared with California. Every thing connected with mining, as well as all goods and provisions, are selling in the mining region at most exorbitant prices. Pick-axes are worth fifty dollars each, shovels twenty-five dollars, hoes ten dollars, flour $100 a barrel, cotton cloth $1 50 a yard, and every thing else in proportion.

CURRENCY IN CALIFORNIA—VALUE OF GOLD.—A public meeting at San Francisco, the 12th September, fixed the value of the gold dust, in the absence of coin, at $16 per ounce, as the medium for doing business. It appears that the value of the gold in June was $14 per ounce in cash, in July $12, and at a later date $19 for cash. In exchange for goods it was somewhat more. The gold could be had of many *poor* holders of *fifty lbs.* of gold, at the rate of $7 per ounce cash. Gold was taken by Gov. Mason in pledge for duties at $10 per ounce.

NOTHING STRANGE.—The papers are publishing it as something strange because a *wolf* was seen in the streets of *Albany* lately. We are thinking it is *not* the *first wolf* that has visited that city, nor the last. Its "illustrious predecessors" might not have had four legs, but they were *wolves* nevertheless—"in sheeps clothing."

ENGLISH ANNEXATION.—The English horror of Annexation is strikingly exemplified in India. It is now determined, the London Times says, to "*annex the Punjaub definitely to the dominions of British India.*" What will those writers employed on the London press, who furnished diatribes upon American rapacity think of themselves, when they are concocting articles in support of the British policy in India. What, also, do our mock philanthropist, the abolitionists, think of their patern nation!

ANOTHER ROUTE TO CALIFORNIA.—A very favorable grant from the Mexican Government is now in the hands of several American gentlemen for opening a ship canal or building a railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. The route has been carefully surveyed by an intelligent engineer, and found to be perfectly feasible. The grant is for fifty years, and can be extended to any reasonable time. The distance across the Isthmus is about 130 miles, of which 40 or 50 may be navigated, by the river Coatzacoalcas, and with some enlarging of the channel of the river may be used for a still greater distance. On the Pacific side two large lakes, called Lakes Superior and Inferior, *set in some distance*, thus reducing the number of miles to be canalled very materially. The cost of a ship canal across the Isthmus has been estimated at about twelve millions of dollars, and it is believed that it would yield per annum, from transit duties three and a half millions; sale of lands, &c., two hundred and fifty thousand; timber, mahogany, &c., a million and a half, other produce half a million, making a total of five and three-quarter million of dollars, or nearly fifty per cent on the outlay, from which the repairs and management of the Canal must be deducted.

VERY TRUE AND SENSIBLE.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who is now lecturing in Boston, said the sensible thing that follows, in a discourse on Amusements, delivered the other evening before the Mercantile Literary Association:—"Amusements were indispensable to sound morals. If the young were not provided with harmless and virtuous amusements, they would have vicious and corrupting amusements. Some parents are so much afraid that their children would do wrong, that they would not let them do anything. But when they obtain their liberty, with none to control their pleasures, never having learned to act aright, they were quite sure to riot in self indulgence."

SPEECH OF JUDGE THOMPSON.

We call the attention of our readers to the remarks of Judge Thompson, on the Tariff question, in the House of Representatives. They will be read, we doubt not, with interest, unfolding as they do his views in the much vexed question. The Judge well remarks that this is an age of progress, and what may be best for the welfare of the country to-day, may not answer a year hence; therefore he is not wedded to any particular act, but will go for such amendments to the present bill as will yield the most revenue to the government and extend incidental protection to the manufacturer. We need not say those views assimilate very nearly to our own, on many points as far as they go. If specific duties on certain articles will give us more revenue than ad valorems, it is the policy of the government certainly to adopt them in preference. We would not have the government resort to specific duties in no case, unless it was clearly demonstrable by facts and figures that by doing so a larger yield of revenue would be secured without imposing onerous and unjust taxes on the consumer who, reason as we may, in the end has to pay them. We look upon the whole system of indirect taxation as *wrong* in the abstract, and are only willing to submit to it from the firm conviction that its days are numbered—that the future is not very far distant when it will be looked upon as being as much of an "obsolete idea" as its great parent of iniquity, a National Bank. This result, however, from the nature of our institutions, and the character of our people, must be brought about gradually. Sudden changes of policy, especially of this character, are to be deprecated. The bill of '46 was a good beginning, and as revolutions never go backwards, we believe when it is amended there will be another step taken in that progress which so eminently marks the present age.

ANOTHER PATRIOT.—We see by the last *Gazette*, that WM. S. LANE, Esq. of this city, is willing to serve his country in the capacity of Marshall for the Western District. Good—his letter declining to serve as a Taylor elector will be sufficient recommendation to "old Zack" to secure the appointment. By the by, has the present incumbent intimated that he intended to resign? We have not heard of it—and we are certain no complaints have been made in regard to the manner he fulfills the duties of the office! Why then is he to be removed?

☞ If any apology is due for the lack of interest in our editorial columns this week, it may be found in the fact that we have been, and are *still laboring* under a severe attack of the prevailing disease of the season—*bad cold*—which has totally incapaciated us for mental labor of every kind.

PLANK ROADS.—Our citizens, having talked about railroads until it has become a bye-word, have now commenced agitating the construction of *plank roads* through various parts of the surrounding country. As local improvements they are much superior to railroads, and hence we trust this, like the former, will not be "all talk" and no road. Strange things happen now-a-days and this talk may result in something. We *hope* it will, and cheerfully tender the use of our columns toward the promotion of the object.

HO! FOR CALIFORNIA!

We are requested to say that some ten or twelve of our young men have formed themselves into a company, and are about to leave for the gold region of California. Their preparations are so nearly completed that they propose leaving on the 5th proximo, taking the overland route.—They invite all who have any desire to visit that favored region to join them; and we can safely say no better opportunity will be offered, as they are "b'hoys" of the right metal for fun or danger!

A TAYLOR ORGAN.—It is asserted that Mr. Bullet, of the New Orleans Picayune, and Mr. Gallagher, of the Richmond (Va.) Republican, are about to start a paper in Washington City, to be called the "Republican Press." They are both able writers, and experienced in the newspaper business. It is to be a partizan Journal, and an advocate of the views of Gen. Taylor, the President elect. The character of this organ may be judged somewhat from the fact that Mr. Bullett has been the confidential adviser of Gen. Taylor throughout the entire canvass, and Mr. Gallagher is the gentleman to whom he wrote his celebrate letter declaring his determination to be a candidate whether the whig convention nominated Mr Clay or not.

☞ A physician attached to the New York Volunteers, now in California, writes to the New York Express, that all the other doctors have left San Francisco and gone digging gold. He is the only doctor there and is fated into an extensive practice against his will.

A DYING WOMAN.—The Indianapolis Journal chronicles the marriage of a Mr. Boutright to a Miss Thornton, the lady being the bridegroom's ninth wife. Such a instance of daring on the part of a lady, and preservance on the part on the gentleman, is not very often recorded.

ANOTHER JUST AND RIGHTEOUS VERDICT.—A rich young gentleman of Troy has been fined one thousand dollars for running over and breaking the arm of a poor child in the streets, while driving at a furious rate. The Judge bore down hard on the fact that he displayed no regret at the act, and did not stop to see if the child was hurt.

☞ A Musician, a while ago, informed the public in his bill, that a variety of other songs might be expected, "*to tell us to mention.*"

☞ A thief, who had succeeded in penetrating in the middle of the night into the apartment of the well known author Balzac, was suddenly startled by a loud burst of laughter, and turning round, he saw by the dim light of the mo

By Telegraph.

Dispatches for the Weekly Observer.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28—3, P. M.

MARKET.—Flour better and market 6d better. Sales at $5 44a5 50, for common and $5 81½a5 87½ for pure. Wheat, *no sales*. Now corn in fair demand; sales of common at 56a57c.

Dr. Whitin reports additional cases of cholera, one death, not among the passengers of the ship New York. No cases in the city.

The dinner to Col. Duncan will be given at the Astor House N. Y., this P. M.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Senate—Mr. Hannegan is not in his seat, being detained by illness, at Pittsburg.

Senate, Dec. 27.—Mr Atchison, prest. pro tem.—Memorials and petitions presented and referred. Mr. Benton asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, which was read twice, and referred. Bill read and referred to the committee on public lands, relating to the establishment of a new land office in Missouri. Also, a bill in favor of continuing in force the act incorporating the Washington & Alexander Steam Packet Company. A debate sprang up. Bill postponed. Davis, of Mississippi, submitted a resolution calling on the President for the amount of expenditures incurred in the coast survey. Adopted. Johnson, of Louisiana, moved to take up the bill relating to the purchase of the land on which the Light House stands, at the mouth of the Mississippi—Agreed to. Johnson and Bell spoke in favor of the bill.

House.—The speaker announced the first thing in order to be Mr. Stewart's, motion to reconsider the rate on Mr. Gott's resolution reporting the trafic of slaves in the District of Columbia. Mr. Stewart, of Michigan, addressed the House in opposition to the agitators at the North and the South. He said the question of Abolition should not rest in the said district. Mr Gott's resolution coincided exactly with his own views. Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, moved to postpone the next two weeks.

Mr. Wentworth, of Illinois, said the motion to reconsider had been debated enough, and moved to lay on the table. The yeas and nays divided, yeas 56, nays 109.

Mr. Smith, of Indianna, proposed an amendment to Gott's resolution instructing the committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of presenting a law to prevent slaves from being brought from other states into the district and sold. Mr. Vinton renewed his motion to postpone the next two weeks. Carried.

Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio, brought up the Tribune's statements of mileage. Gross injustice had been done him in charging that he had obtained an excess of $200 while Mr. Schenck was charged with taking only $9 excess. Much confusion and laughter prevailed. Explanations and imputations ensued.

Mr. Tuner, of Illinois, complained for himself, charging the speaker, Mr. Wentworth, with petit larceny in taking an excess of $14.

PLANK ROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Waitsburg and vicinity, held on the 20th inst. for the purpose of consulting as to the propriety of petitioning the Legislature to incorporate a Company to build a Plank Road from Erie to Waitsburg, L. ROBINSON was called to the Chair, and Morgan B. Tanner chosen Secretary.

The object of *the meeting being* stated from the Chair, the following preamble and resolutions were offered by H. Moore, Esq.

WHEREAS, the importance of a permanent road to Erie and one that will be all Seasons of the year passable for teams with loads, has become a subject of general interest with the citizens of the place and the surrounding country, as well as along the road at the city of Erie, and for the manifestation of that interest by the public, we believe the time has arrived when decided action has become necessary, in order to preserve the travel upon the road that naturally belongs to it, as well as to induce and secure that increase of travel which nature has designed should pass that way: AND WHEREAS, PLANK ROADS have proved to be a successful enterprise wherever they have been introduced and subsequent experience proves that PLANK ROADS are becoming the cheapest mode of improving our great highways; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to prepare and circulate petitions in favor of incorporating a company to build a PLANK ROAD from Erie to Waitsburg; and that said committee be authorized to confer with the citizens of Erie upon the subject and press the important of immediate action to further the object contemplated by his meeting; which was agreed to by the meeting.

Whereupon the Chair appointed H. Moore, Wm. Tanner, F. D. Hill, J. T. Enswor h and John R. Smith said committee.

Resolved, That the Erie papers be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

L. ROBINSON, Chairman.

M. B. TANNER, Secretary.

☞ People need not wonder at the rush for Vaughan's celebrated Remedy, the Liverwort and Tar. We are ourselves somewhat astonished at the other day. Ben told of his sales the past twelve months; all this has partly been produced by extensive advertising, just look at it reader, only 6 cents the cost of over 50,000 pamphlets in English, German, and Spanish, his newspaper advertisements cost over 15 or 20 thousand dollars, and extend over a vast expanse of country. This great Remedy is taken in the West for all chronic cases, in the Atlantic cities for consumption, all over the country for all kinds of complaints, and we would learn much of the character of the medicine, and hear stories of a startling interest by calling upon Vaughan. See our advertising sheet on the paper for the Great American Remedy, get a pamphlet from the agents, and read about it.

☞ Who would not rather enjoy the pleasure of health, and the agreeable consequences of well doing, to the gripping misery consequent on the bitter contamination of health and the chilling thoughts of never recovering?

But of all diseases who is not most anxious to escape a disease of the lungs? The very idea of falling a victim to consumption sends a tremor to the heart-strings of hate. But oh how joyous the thought that one and all can escape such doom, when just before despair had spread her dark cautious over us.

Such, kind reader, are the pleasure sensations experienced by hundreds who by the use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry have thus drive disease slowly but surely driven from their system, and health—rosy health again restored to their languishing selves.

See advertisement. 31

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. J. J. Fendley, Mr. F. G. BARNETT, and Miss SARAH VANSICKLE, all of Waterford.

On the 14th inst. at Titusville, by Rev. G. W. Hampson, Mr. JONATHAN WATSON, Esq. and Miss JOANNA L. daughter of Mr. Joseph L. Chase, all of the above place.

On Thursday the 28th inst by John Parmater Esq., Mr JACOB SAYNER of this city, and Miss MARY E. SCHUYLER of McKean.

On the 24th inst. by Rev. C. P. Brown, Mr. MARTIN PINNEY of Wesleyville, and Miss ADELINE STANCLIFF of McKean.

DIED.

In this place, on Monday evening last, after a lingering illness, Mr. WILLIAM FLEMING, aged 57 years.

On the 15th inst, of Consumption, B. CHASE, of North East, aged 40 years. May peace go with him.

To Whom it may Concern.

THE subscriber being about to leave Erie for *California*, requests those who know themselves indebted to call and settle with him the next 6 days. The accounts of those who may neglect this notice will be left with a proper officer for legal settlement.

C. BRANDIES.

Erie, Dec. 30, 1848. 2t

LECTURE.

THE Rev. Doctor Lecturer of the course before the Irving Literary Institute, will be erected by Wilson Laing, (by special request) at the Presbyterian Conference Room, on Friday evening 5th. Subject—*"Origin, character and probable results of the late disturbances in Europe"*

Gentlemen and ladies are respectfully invited to attend.

Erie, Dec. 30, 1848. 1w23

Firem n Attond!

THE subscribers Erie Companies of the Borough, will meet in front of the Market House, January 1st, 1849, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Wardens are requested to meet at the same time and place, for the purpose of making the customary New Year visit to the Burgess of the Borough.

A. WALTERS, 1st Engineer.

Erie, Dec. 19, 1848. 1w23

A CARD.

A Sermon will be delivered in the Universalist Church, on Sunday next (tomorrow) evening, by Rev. A. G. Laurie, in behalf of the Female Benevolent Society. A general attendance is invited.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Lynch & Atkins, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Books are in the hands of G. D. Atkins, to whom all are referred to the settlement of all debts due the late firm.

C. LYNCH.
G. D. ATKINS.

Erie, Nov. 30, 1848. 3t30

To the Honorable, the Judges now holding a Court of Quarter Sessions, in and for the County of Erie.

THE petition of Robert Smiley, of Union Township, respectfully showeth that he is well provided with House room and conveniences for keeping an Inn or Tavern. Your petitioner therefore prays the Court to grant him a license to keep an Inn or Tavern, and he will ever pray, &c.

ROBERT SMILEY.

We the undersigned, citizens of the Township of Union, in which the above petitioner is proposed to be kept, do certify that Robert Smiley, the above petitioner, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and further, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

George Smiley,	R. H. Brown	J. B. Severence,
H. O. Black,	N. Smiley,	Andrew Agnew,
J. N. Spencer,	Abraham Tourtellott,	B. Black,
	Wm. E. Chapman,	J. Humphrey,

Union, Dec. 30, 1848. 3t30

To the Honorable the Judges now holding a Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Erie.

THE petition of Abraham Tourtellott, of Union township, respectfully showeth that he still continues in his old stand and is well provided with house room and conveniences for keeping an Inn or Tavern. Your Petitioner therefore prays the Court to grant him a license to keep an Inn or Tavern and he will ever pray, &c.

A. TOURTELLOTT.

We, the undersigned, citizens of Union township, in which the above Tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that Abraham Tourtellott the above petitioner is of good repute for honesty and temperance that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and that said Inn or tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travelers.

Robert Smiley,	Moses Smiley,	J. B. Severance,
A. Severance,	R. H. Brown,	J. Humphrey,
B. N. Spencer,	George Smiley,	Marshall Soles,
N. H. Stacy,	D. Dunham,	John Smiley.

Union, Dec. 30, 1848. 3t33*

Orphan's Court Sale.

PURSUANT to an order issued out of the Orphan'sc ourt of Erie County, there will be exposed to public sale at the late res of Mr. Monger, in Alton, in said County, on Monday the 5th day of Feb. next, at 1 o'clock, P. M., forty four acres and eighty perches of unimproved land, part of No. 547, Penn. Population lands, in Conneaut township, Erie County, Pa., late the estate of George Cook, dec'd described as follows, viz: Beginning at a beech the North West corner of land of Francis Randall, *thence* by the West line of said land South 110 per, to a post in the South line of the whole tract, thence along said South line, it being the North line of No. 546 West sixty-eight perch, and five-tenths to a post, thence along the East line of land formerly of Stephen Randall, North One hundred and ten perches to a post, thence by the residue of the tract East sixty eight per, and five-tenths of a perch to the place of beginning—containing 44 acres and 80 perches, be the same more or less, and allowance of 6 per cent.

Being the same land that was conveyed by H. J. Huidekoper, to said George Cook, dec'd by Deed bearing date 19th day of July, 1836. It is of a good quality of land, well timbered and watered, in the vicinity of several saw mills, and within a few perches of the Erie Extension Canal.

Terms—One third of purchase money at confirmation of sale, balance in two equal annual payments, with interest, to be secured by judgment bond and mortgage.

JAMES McDONALD, Agent for Admr.

Summerhill tp. Crawford Co, Dec, 30, 1848. 3t33*

CANDLES.—Sperm, Stearine, Mould and Dipped Candles, at KING'S.

ONE HUNDRED Bushels of Oats, 60 Bushels of excellent pink eye Potatoes, and other articles too numerous to mention, at Erie, Dec. 30, 1848. KING'S.

OIL.—Winter Strained Sperm, and Linseed Oil, at KING'S.

40 BBLS. Eve Beat Green Apples; also, Dried apples in any quantity, at KING'S.

Custom House, District of Presque Isle,
Erie, Pa. Dec. 23, 1848.

PROPOSALS will be received at the Treasury Department of the United States until the 2'th day of January 1849, for furnishing articles of SHIP CHANDLERY for the United States Revenue Marine vessels on Lake Erie for one year from the first of January, 1849. The contractor will be expected to furnish such articles as may be required for the use of such vessels from time to time. A schedule of the articles and form of proposals may be seen at this office. It is to be understood that no bid will be entertained from any person who is not actually engaged in the business at the time of making such proposals, and those having claims against said schedule named, are to file the same with the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington City.

MURRAY WHALLON,
Collector.

td32

Custom House, District of Presque Isle,
Erie, Pa. Dec. 23, 1848.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the Treasury Department of the United States, in the City of Washington, until the 20th day of January 1849, for the supply of Rations for the petty officers and seamen of the United States Revenue Marine Vessels on Lake Erie, for the term of one year from the first day of January, 1849. The Ration for the Revenue service is the same as that allowed to the Naval service, consisting of the following, as consists of the articles enumerated in the following table, to wit:

	Bread or Flour.	Pork.	Beef.	Beans or Peas.	Rice.	Hominy or Meal.	Potatoes or Beans.	Vinegar.	Molasses.	Soap.	Candles.	Tobacco.	Whiskey.	Vinegar.
	POUNDS.							OUNCES.					GILLS.	QUART.
Sunday,	1		1					11	2		1	1		
Monday,	1			1				11	2		1	1		
Tuesday,	1		1					11	2		1	1	2	2
Wednesday,	1			1				11	2		1	1		
Thursday,	1		1					11	2		1	1	2	2
Friday,	1			1				11	2		1	1		
Saturday,	1		1					11	2		1	1	2	2
Weekly quantity,	7	2	3	2	4	1	3	78	14	2	7	7	4	4

The rations to be of good and wholesome quality, to be approved by the Collector; and the different articles comprising the ration to be delivered on board the vessel in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractor, and the contents distinctly marked thereon.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the Captain of the vessel, with the approbation of the Collector (not exceeding one day in each week) such fresh meat and fresh vegetables as may be in accordance with the corresponding parts of the Rations, allowed in the navy service.

MURRAY WHALLON,
Collector.

nd32

Erie and North East Rail Road Company.

NOTICE is hereby given that an election of officers for the Erie and North East Rail Road Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office of the Erie Canal company in Erie, on Monday the 22d day of January next, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

G. SANFORD, Sec.

December 23 1848. td3

Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

NOW is the time for those intending to make presents to their friends, to call at the

Erie Daguerr an Gallery,

and procure their Miniatures.

Likenesses to suit all are executed and neatly set in *Frames, Cases, Gold Lockets, Breast Pins, Finger Rings, &c.* Call and see.—Rooms over the Erie Bank.

A. FLETCHER.

Erie, Dec. 24, 1848.

Christmas is Coming.

A LARGE variety of articles suitable for Christmas and New Year's Presents—Gold Watches and Chains, Gold Thimbles, Breast Pins, Finger Rings—of all sizes and prices—Gold Lockets, Miniature Cases of all sizes, Fine Gold Pencils, for $1 50; also, Gold Pens and Pencils, Gold Bracelets and Bracelets Clasps, Silver Comb, Bonnet Holders, Steel Purses, Bags, Children's Bugles, Coral Beads, Perfumery, Accordeons, Music Boxes, fine Pocket Cutlery. The above mentioned articles will be sold at much less rates than at any other establishment. Ladies and Gentlemen, please call whether you purchase or not.

LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL,
one door east of Brown's Hotel.

Erie, Dec. 23, 1848

PITTSBURGH STORE,

No. 2, FLEMING BLOCK, ERIE.

IN TIME FOR WINTER SUPPLY.—Alfred King has just opened, and will keep constantly for sale, by Wholesale and Retail, a well selected stock of Wet and Dry Groceries, consisting of every possible variety which he will be glad to dispose of to his Friends and fellow-citizens upon very reasonable terms.

Erie December 23, 1848. 3t32

The Ladies

WILL find at No. 1 Reed House, some beautiful styles of Goods for Evening Dresses, consisting of plain and figured Tarletons, plain and embroidered Berages, embroidered Lawns, Swiss Muslins, and other styles to make the young and beautiful more bewitching and irresistable, during the present gay season, all of which they are respectfully invited to call and examine.

Dec. 23.

SALT & PLASTER.—100 Bbls. Salt and Plaster, (in good order) and at the lowest market price, to be had of

Dec. 21 C. B. WRIGHT'S.

WHITE FISH AND TROUT.—Just received per last trip of the Constant from Mackinaw, a fresh supply of Fish and Trout in the whole an I half barrels, warranted good, at

Dec. 21 WRIGHT'S Corner.

MUFFS AND BOAS.—A complete assortment of Muffs and Boas may be found cheapest at

Dec. 21 WRIGHT'S Corner.

BONNET GOODS.—Received by Express, a good selection of Assorted uncut Velvets, assorted Satins, all colors; rept and uncut Bonnet Silks, assorted Ribbons, &c., all of which will be sold very cheap to Milliners or to the retail trade.

TEAS.—20 chests superior Hyson, Black, Hoochong and cheap Hong Teas, at KING'S.

WHITE FISH, Mackerel, Cod Fish, Herring and Sardines, at KING'S.

CONFECTIONARIES.—50 Boxes assorted Candies just received and for sale low at A. KING'S.

NAILS—115 Kegs, all sizes, for sale very low, by A. KING.

WINDOW GLASS.—50 half boxes, eight by ten and ten by twelve, just received at A. KING'S.

WHITE LEAD.—50 kegs pure and cheap, at A. KING'S.

TOBACCO.—8 Boxes extra Brand at KING'S. 32

FRUITS, Spices and Nuts, and a full an I complete assortment of everything in the grocery line, for sale very low, by A. KING.

ARLEY,

THE subscriber continues to pay CASH for good clean Barley, delivered at his Ware-House, 5th Street Canal Basin, Erie, Dec. 23, 1848. A. KING.

FOR SALE very cheap, a Buggy and one horse wagon. Inquire of BENJAMIN GRANT.

December 23, 1848. 3t32

Notice.

It is requested that those who have recently formed themselves into the "Irish Aid Association," meet on the 27th of the present month at 3 o'clock P. M., at the house of James Sweeney, opposite the Bonnell Block, State street. By order of the Board of officers.

December 23, 1848. 3

STRAY HEIFER.

CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, on the 31st October, a yearling heifer, brindle, with some white on the belly. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take it away.

SAMUEL HAYS.

Springfield tp., Nov. 7, 1848. 3t31

BETRAY.

CAME into the enclosure of the Subscriber, in Conneaut township, on the 5th day of November, three yearlings; two of them red and one red and white. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property pay charges and take them away.

T. ROBINSON.

Conneaut, Pa., Dec. 16, 1848. *3t31

LOST.

LOST somewhere between Neely's Mills, in Harborcreek, and this city, on Thursday last, a gold Locket, containing a Daguerreotype miniature, and marked "C. McLane." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at this office, or with the subscriber in Harborcreek.

J. W. McLANE.

Erie, Dec. 16, 1848. *3t31

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately existing between Newton Lounsberry and George N. Wheeler, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all debts owing to said firm are to be received by said G. N. Wheeler, and all demands on said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

NEWTON LOUNSBERRY,
GEORGE F. WHEELER.

Cranesville, Dec. 7, 1 48.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons having unsettled accounts with the above firm, are requested to call and settle. I would further notify our old patrons, and the community at large, that I shall continue to carry on the Store, and solicit the continuance of their patronage. Lumber, staves, Grain, Butter, Cheese and a small sprinkling of Cash, will be taken on accounts and for Goods.

G. N. WHEELER.

Cranesville, Dec. 7, 1848. 2m31

Annuals and Holliday Gifts for 1849.

W. E. HEWSON & Co., have now on hand a large assortment of Holiday Gifts, which they would call particular attention to, among which may be found:

Drawing Room Table Book,		Bryant's Poetical Works,	
Characteristics of Women,		*Longfellow's* "	"
Offering of Beauty,		Cowper's "	"
Flora's Gem,		Byron's "	"
Keepsake of friendship,		Shelley's "	"
Lady's Album,		Mrs Hemans' "	"
Moss Rose,		Poets and Poetry of America,	
The Amaranth,		" " England,	
The Ruby,		" " Europe,	
Excelsior Annual,		Oracles of the Poets,	
Willis' Poems,		Burn's Poems,	
Street's "		Osgood's "	
Eliza Cook's Poems,		Lockhart's Spanish Ballads,	
Motherwell's "		Sacred & Miscellaneous Poems,	
Lennyson's "		Southey's Poetical Works,	
Milton's "		Sacred Poets, of England,	
Moore's "		and America,	
Ossian's "		Harper's Illustrated Bible,	

Harper's Illustrated Shakespeare, 3 vols. Prayer Books and Bibles in every variety of Binding, and a choice lot of Juvenile Books and Miniature Poems, selected expressly for the Holidays, for sale at the New Bookstore.

W. E. HEWSON & CO.
No. 8 Reed House.

Dec. 16, 1848. 31

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, expired on the 1st instant, by limitation. The books and accounts are in the hands of I. B. Stevens, who will settle all demands due and against the late firm.

ISAAC B. STEVENS.
W. D. KELLOGG.

North East, Dec. 1, 1848.

The business will be continued at the old stand, by the subscriber, where the public may find Goods very cheap.

ISAAC B. STEVENS.

Dec 16, 1848. 3t31

To the Honorable the Judges now holding a Court of Quarter Sessions in and for the County of Erie.

THE petition of William L. Kelley, of Elk Creek township, respectfully showeth that he has purchased the well-Known Tavern House lately owned by Nelson Loomsberry, in Cranesville, and that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for keeping an Inn or Tavern. Your petitioner therefore prays the court to grant him a license to keep an Inn or Tavern, and he will ever pray, &c.

WM. L. KELLEY.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the township of Elk Creek, in which the above mentioned Tavern is proposed to be kept, do certify that William L. Kelley, the above petitioner, is of good repute for honesty and temperance, that he is well provided with house room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travelers, and further, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and Travelers.

William Monroe,	Nelson Loomsberry,
Lyman Mayon	Ephriam Cash,
John Goodenow,	Jacob Goodenow,
Wm. Sherman,	Edmund Goodenow,
G. N. Wheeler.	S. Hall, jr.,
O. O. Tickner,	L. B. Confield,
E. Norton,	Samuel Sherman,
C. C. Wade,	G. W. Colton.
H. C. Warner,	

Dec. 16, 1848. 3t31

Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of John Fason, late of McKean dec'd, having been granted the subscriber, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH S. BUCK, Adm'r.

Erie, Dec 9, 1848. 6t49

Stray Steer.

CAME to the enclosure of the subscriber about the 14th of March last, a red, yearling Steer, with some white on the top of his head and end of his tail, also some white on his belly. No artificial marks. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

GEO. W. BONNELL.

Greene, Dec. 9, 1848 3t30

CHILDBIRTH!

A valuable Scientific Work, upon the subject of Gestation and Child Birth, by R. G. GUSSNER, M. D., *late of Paris, just published in New York by the Author.*

Price Twenty-five Cents.

THIS WORK contains recently discovered information upon a subject of the highest importance to Married Persons, or those contemplating Marriage.

It will be found of great value to those whose means, health or other circumstances, do not permit them to increase the number of their family, great inconvenience, suffering, or perhaps risk of life. A method of avoiding the several loss and dangers, at will, (recently discovered by a celebrated French Physician,) is fully communicated in this work, so that any person may avail himself of it at once, without cost. The means of prevention here set forth are therefore within the reach of all. The process is new, safe infallible, convenient, simple, and cannot injure the health of the most delicate.

☞ CAUTION. ☜

Some speculator has clandestinely (under another name) published an imitation, (bearing the same title,) which besides omitting five most important positions of it, dupes the credulous out of

One Dollar.

When the price is

Twenty-five Cents

For the Genuine, full, and complete Work.

Copies of this work will be sent in a close envelope, single letter postage to any part of the United States, for six dimes cent, post-paid, to Dr. R. G. Geissner, Box 2150, office 127 1-2 Liberty Street, N. Y.

N. B.—No Book-seller allowed to sell this work.

Erie, Dec. 9, 1848. 3m

Banner Hotel for Sale.

THE above named valuable tavern stand, formerly known as the "Farmer's Hotel," situated on the corner of French and Fourth Streets, Erie, is offered for sale on reasonable terms. The stand has been used for Hotel purposes for many years, and is favorably known to the public. The buildings are commodious and have every convenience necessary for such an establishment. If not sold by the 2d of February, the premises will be leased on favorable terms. Possession to be given on the 1st of April next.

GALBRAITHS & LANE.

Erie, Dec. 9, 1848. 3t28 Atty's. for *A. Farnsworth, owner.*

SODA BISCUIT.

A FRESH supply of Spencer's (Buffalo) Soda Biscuit, just received and for sale at No. 4, Perry Block by

Erie, May 12, 1848. T. W. MOORE.

Look at This.

THOSE indebted to me, whose accounts are over three months standing, are requested to call and pay on or before the first of January next, or their Accounts and Notes will be left with R. O. Hulbert, Esq., for collection. I speak as to wise men—judge ye what I say.

D. S. CLARK.

Erie, Dec. 2, 1848. 2t29

Flour! Flour! Flour!!

50 BBLS. Superfine Flour, just received, and for sale 25 cents cheaper than at any other establishment in the city, at No. 1, Perry Block.

T. W. MOORE.

Dec. 2, 1848. 29

Beware of Pickpockets.

THE subscriber has put in use the latest-bright of Joseph Cotton's celebrated Pocket Pans. These Pockets are so constructed as to baffle any attempt on the part of a thief to open them. They are too well known to require further detail. Men who have bank notes, or any important papers to carry about them must at once see the advantage of having this apparatus inserted in their coats. Call in and examine this article everybody.

G. B. KEENE.

Erie, Dec 9, 1848. 2m29

Muffs and Boas.

A COMPLETE assortment of Muffs and Boas may be found, cheap, at WRIGHT'S CORNER.

Dec 2. 29

Wanted.

A TON of good Hay, and a few cord of wood, wanted at this office. Dec. 2, 1848.

No Joke.

ALL knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, by note or book account, (special contracts excepted) are requested to call and pay on or before the 1st day of January next, or cost will be made, without respect to persons. A word to the wise is sufficient.

H. CADWELL.

Erie, Nov. 20, 1848. 29

TAKE NOTICE.—Those indebted to the subscriber in any way will please pay on or before the first of January next. I hope this notice will be strictly observed, and oblige

SMITH JACKSON.

Dec. 2 1848.

Mrs. Purdy's Confectionary, No. 9, Reed House Row.

MRS. PURDY would respectfully inform the public that she has taken the well know stand in the Reed House Row, recently occupied by M. W. Keith, where she has now and purposes keeding constantly on hand, a large variety of

CONFECTIONARIES,

of her own manufacture, and sold wholesale and retail, with different kinds of REFRESHMENTS, such as Cakes, Pies, Bread and Butter Pouched Eggs, Cold Fowls, Boiled ham, Pork and Beans, Hot Coffee, Soda Water, Ice Cream, &c., &c. all of which will be served up in the best and most palatable style. She has just received a fine assortment of TOYS, to which she invites attention.

Mrs. P. has fitted up a room, up stairs, expressly for the accommodation of Ladies who may wish to call OYSTERS, she is determine I not to be surpassed by any similar establishment west of Buffalo, and will endeavor to afford universal satisfaction. She indulges the hope that the same liberal patronage which was extended to her predecessor will be continued to her.

Erie, Nov. 25, 1848.

FRESH Salad oil, Ground Pure Mustard, Pepper Sauce, Extract Lemon, Vanilla, Bitter Almond, and Celery; Vanilla Bean, English Currants, etc., etc., for sale by

Nov. 25, 1848. 29

A CARD

MESSRS. WILLIAMS & WOOD, professors of Instrumental Music and Dancing, having returned to Erie with the intention of remaining during the Winter, beg leave to return their thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to them heretofore, and would embrace this opportunity of offering their service to Parties, Balls or Schools, during the coming season. Their terms are liberal. For particulars call at the American Hotel.

Erie, Nov. 18, 1848. 4t27

TEAS—Young Hyson Imperial and Pouchong Teas, cheap.

J. B. HAWES.

TOBACCO of all kinds, for sale at RINDERNECHT'S.

Dec. 2. 29

MOLASSSES.—New Orleans, West India, Cuba and Sugar House Molasses, for sale at RINDERNECHT'S.

Dec. 2. 29

WHITE FISH, Codfish, Trout and Mackerel, for sale by the bbl or less quantity, at RINDERNECHT'S.

Dec. 2. 29

RAISANS.—12 boxes, 20 halves, and 25 quarter boxes fresh Malaga Raisans, cheaper than elsewhere, by the box or pound by RINDERNECHT.

Dec. 2. 29

Look Here.

YOU can find the following articles at Rindernecht's Grocery-store: Ginger, nutmegs, spices, pepper, cloves, Cinnamon, Mustard, Peppersauce, olive oil, castor oil, cocoa, Chocolate, Powder and Shot, Percussion caps and pills; citron, currants, snuff, cigars, tobacco, candle wick, twine, shoe, white wash, horse, scrubbing, dusting, cloth, hair and tooth brushes; coffee mills, bed cords, clothes lines, rope, patent pails, cedar pails, wash tubs, wash boards, mop sticks, brimstone, sulphur, chalk rosin, Tar, curry combs, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold cheaper than elsewhere by

Dec. 2. WM. F. RINDERNECHT.

Notice to those whom it may Concern.

THOSE that know themselves indebted to me by Note or Book account, are requested to call and pay on or before the first day of January next, or Cost will be made.

Erie, Nov 25, 1848. 6w28 WM. F. RINDERNECHT.

479 GALLS. Stone Ware, for sale by
[Dec. 2.] W. F. RINDERNECHT.

24 BOXES Candy, a little above cost for sale by
[Dec 2.] RINDERNECHT.

135 BAGS Dairy salt; also, 53 bbls. salt, and 25 bags coarse salt, on hand and for sale at RINDERNECHT'S.

Dec 2. 29

6000 Principi, La Norma, Cuba, and Common cigars, cheap as the cheapest, by the box or 1000 at RINDERNECHT'S.

Dec 2.

DYESTUFFS.—Log Wood, Camwood, Niewood, Fustic, Madder, Copperas, Alum, Blue Vitrol, Cream Cartter, for sale by RINDERNECHT.

Dec 2.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Law Partnership existing under the the name of Graham & Thompson, is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All debts brought by the said Graham & Thompson, will receive the attention of the subscribers until fully determined.

CARSON GRAHAM.
JAMES THOMPSON.

Erie, May 15, 1848. 3t28

NOTICE.

THE undersighed has placed his business in the hands of BENJAMIN GRANT, Esq., and persons wishing information in regard to business yet undetermined, or wishing to engage his services for the future, will please to apply to his office in the Tamany Buildings, adjoining the office of J. C. Marshall, Esq.

JAMES THOMPSON.

Nov. 25, 1848. 4t28

Law Notice.

THE undersigned respectfully announces to the public that the Hon James Thompson will be associated with him in the trial of all causes hereafter entrusted to his care.

BENJAMIN GRANT.

Erie, Dec. 2, 1848. 2t29

Baltimore Oysters!!

FRESH OYSTERS, of superior quality, put up by Hoit & Maltby, in Large and small Cans, are received daily at their Depot, Canada Store, Reed House, and for sale by the Can or Package.

JAMES P. HOLMES, Ag't

Erie, Nov. 22, 1848 2m28

9000 HAVANNA and Principi Cegars, choice brands, and a Simon Pure importation, just received and for sale by

BURTON & PERKINS.

10 GROSS Clark's matches
Wesleyville do
Wax Tapers and cigar lights, at
Nov 18. BURTON & PERKINS.

G. LOOMIS & CO.'s

Clocks, Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods,

ARE now being exhibited at the old established stand on State Street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel.

From a very recent and large purchases in New York City, of the choicest styles of Goods the public will now have an opportunity of viewing the LARGEST and BEST ASSORTMENT in their line ever brought to Erie.

In the mechanical branch of business conducted by the proprietors, particular attention will be paid to the repairing of fine Lever, Cylinder, Duplex, Chronometer and common Escapement Watches. The most difficult Watch work executed in the best finished and workmanlike manner. They acknowledge with thankfulness the extensive patronage thus far in this department, and although some of their neighbors say they will do work a little cheaper; the public may understand this, that their work shall be done better than they can do it, or no charge for the job. With fair prices an I strict attention to business, it is reasonable to expect a continued and increased patronage.

Erie, Dec. 2, 1848. 29

NOTICE.

THE Members of Eagle Fire Company No. 2 are requested to meet at their Engine House, on Monday evening, 18th inst, at 7 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of electing the Presiding Officers of said Company for the ensuing year, and also to transact other business of importance. A punctual attendance of the members is requested.

Per Order,
J. B. JAMES, Sec'y.

Erie, Dec. 2, 1848. 29

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber for Clothing, Dry Goods, &c., are requested to call and settle on or before the 1st of January next. I must have money, and it is not to be coming, I must have it, legal measures to collect my demands.

JOSES KOCH.

Erie, Dec. 2, 1848. 29

COFFEE.—20 Bags Rio, St Domingo, Cuba, Laguayra and Java Coffee, for sale cheaper than elsewhere, by the bag or less quantity, by

WM. F. RINDERNECHT.

Dec 2. 29

TEAS.—10 chests Old and Young Hyson Penyal and superior article of Black Tea, at RINDERNECHT'S.

Dec. 2. 29

SUGARS.—New Orleans, Porto Rico Havana, Loaf, Pulverised and Crushed sugars, for sale, wholesale or retail, by

WM. F. RINDERNECHT.

Dec. 2.

A CARD.

TO The Ladies and Gentlemen of Erie and vicinity, are respectfully informed that Lewis' Gothic Hall is now open, and will continue to be kept as a resort of pure, should nothing unforseen occur. I have built it expressly for carrying on the Watch, Clock and Jewelry business on a fair and substantial basis, as pay pleases often imposed upon by transient dealers, stopping only for a few weeks or months in a place. I am induced to make the above statement also for another reason—that statements have already been made in regard to me, that I am going to stay but a short time, and that I have come and drawn my pay from the people. That is false. I have commenced business with the determination of continuing the same so long as the patronage of the people of Erie will sustain me in selling goods for a fair and reasonable profit, and doing their work for a reasonable compensation. Many thanks for the liberal patronage already received.

WM. S. LEWIS.

Erie, Nov. 18, 1848 2m

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, etc.

1000 LBS. Rochelle and Yellow Ochre.
2000 lbs. Whiting.

200 lbs. Venitian Red,	300 lbs. Red lead, Litharge,
50 lbs Dye-Stuffs,	150 lbs Saleratus or concentrated lye,
150 lbs. Gum Shellac,	500 gals. Turpentine,
120 gals. Linseed Oil,	50 " Varnishes,
125 " Alcohol,	For sale by

Nov. 18, 1848. BURTON & PERKINS.

Colds, Coughs and Consumption.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, (large bottles)
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry
Sanford's do do do
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Bristol's Balsam Horehound, and other medicines for the above diseases, for sale by

BURTON & PERKINS.

Nov. 18, 1848. 27

NEW CLOTHING STORE.

JOHN M. JUSTICE returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public in general, for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would beg leave to inform them that he has just opened at

NO. 6, BONNELL BLOCK STATE ST.,

a large and well assorted stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which, owing to the tightness of the money market in the eastern cities, he has purchased from the Importers at a great sacrifice, which enables him to offer the best bargains ever before heard of in this market. Among his stock may be found fine French, English, and American Cloths and Cassimeres, all cloth will be made up to order and warranted. Also, ready made Dress and Frock Coats, Overcoats, and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests, Shirts and Drawers, Hdkfs. and Suspenders, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase clothing for Cash, will do well to call and examine goods and prices, as my goods are cut by myself, and made in Erie by the best hands that can be had, without regard to price, and are warranted to be as well made as any Shop in the place. Persons wishing clothing, can have their measure taken

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1,50

☞ If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.

☞ All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 1 lines, one year,	$3,00
One square " "	10,00
do. do. six months,	6,00
do. do. three months,	3,00

Thansient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*

Advertisements not having further directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ALFRED KING,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL dealer in Groceries, Boat Stores, Provisions, and Pittsburgh manufactured articles; No. 2, Fleming Block, on 17th street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

W. H. CUTLER,

Attorney & Counsellor at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange) Buffalo, N. Y.

Collecting and commercial business will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES.—A. P. Durlin, Esq., Benjamin Grant, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,

Forwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Public Dock, east of State street.

Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

DR. W. B. DODGE,

Eclectic Physician and operative Surgeon—Graduate of N. Y. College in 1838. As a practitioner "he can't be excelled."—The sick from the country will be treated successfully, or no charge. Office near Beebe's Store.

J. H. WILLIAMS,

Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

WILCOX & CO.,

DEALERS in Groceries of various kinds, Provisions, Fruits, Candies, Wines, Liquors, &c., opposite Eagle Hotel, next door to Williams' Exchange.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,

ATTORNEY at Law, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School, Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 144 Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 53 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

WILSON & LATTIMORE,

PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS. Office over the Erie Bank.

J. P. WILSON, M. D. WM. P. LATTIMORE, M. D

GALBRAITHS & LANE,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

J. B. JOHNSON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office in the County Building, up stairs, Erie.

JAMES C. MARSHALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW—Office over C. B. Wright's store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

TIBBALS & DEWEY,

DEALERS in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. 111, Cheapside, Erie.

HENRY CADWELL,

DEALER in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., north side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

T. W. MOORE,

DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candies, Fruit, &c., No 1, Perry Block, State street, Erie.

A. H. HITCHCOCK,

DEALER in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

BENJAMIN GRANT,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW and Commissioner of Deeds, Office in Tammany Hall, second story, six doors west of J. H. Williams' corner, Erie.

P. A. R. BRACE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Prairie du Chien Wisconsin, Agencies in the counties of Crawford, Grant and Iowa, Wisconsin, and in Clayton county, Iowa.

SMITH JACKSON,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,

CABINET MAKER Undertaker, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

JOSEPH KELSEY,

MANUFACTURER of Tin, Copper Sheet-iron Ware, Air Tight-stoves, Stove pipe, &c., corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,

GENERAL Forwarding, Produce and Commission Merchants; dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.

EDWIN J. KELSO, W. W. LOOMIS.

WM. M. GALLAGHER,

GENERAL Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and dealer in Salt, Plaster, &c., Warehouse on the Public Dock west of the bridge, Erie.

WALKER & COOK,

GENERAL Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants; Second Ware-houses east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

DEALERS in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

T. M. ATWATER
G. LOOMIS.

CARTER & BROTHER,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

EAGLE HOTEL,

BY HIRAM L. BROWN, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Eastern, Western and Southern stage office.

JOEL JOHNSON,

DEALER in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationary, &c. No. 111, French street, Erie.

LYTLE & HAMILTON,

FASHIONABLE Merchant Tailors, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

L. WARREN,

SASH, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 6th and State streets, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlers, Stone-ware, &c. &c., No. 112 French street, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD,

Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

J. GOALDING,

MERCHANT TAILOR, South side of the Public square, a few doors East of the Erie Bank.

DR. O. L. ELLIOTT,

Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Beebe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, Iridio-mineral and other setts. Carious teeth filled with pure gold, and rendered to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with the greatest care and Dentifrice so as to leave them of a pelluced clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Building, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie

JOHN H. MILLAR,

County and Borough surveyor—Office third story, No. 1, Perry Block, State street, near 7th, Erie.

April 28, 1848. 50

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER,

IRON Founders, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Hollow-ware, &c. State street, Erie.

BURTON & PERKINS,

WHOLESALE and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c; No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. WILLIAMS, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin; will buy and sell current and uncurrent moneys, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.

Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.

Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.

Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, 2 doors from the corner, Erie, July 1, 1848.

HISTORY OF TEN YEARS, 1830—1840, or France under Louis Philippe. By Louis Blanc.

The Prose Writers of Germany. By Frederic H. Hedge. Illustrated with Portraits. For sale by W. E. HEWSON & CO.

MEDICAL WORKS.

JUST received from the publishers, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, a large assortment of Medical Works, which will be sold at the publishers' prices; among which will be found:

Bartlett on Fevers,	Budd on Liver,
Boyle's Materia Medica and	Therapeutics,
Churchill's Midwifery,	Churchill on Females,
Ashwell on Females,	Cooper on Hernia,
Condie on Children,	Jones on the Eye,
Dewee's Midwifery,	Dewee on Children,
Dunglison's new Remedies,	Dunglison's Practice,
Lisson & Matter's Surgery,	Miller's Principles,
Miller's Practice,	Phillips on Scrofula,
Pronton the Stomach,	Taylor's Med. Jurisprudence,
Wilson on the Skin,	Wilson's Dissector,
Cyclopedia of Medicine,	Williams' respiratory organs,
Youatt on the Horse,	Cluter, Farrier, &c., &c.

The subscriber is agent for Lea & Blanchard, and will order any Medical, Library or Miscellaneous works desired, and furnish them here at Publisher's prices. Physicians, students and others are requested to call and examine his catalogue

Erie, June 19, 1848. O. SPAFFORD.

Boston Goods!

40 PACKAGES just opened from Boston and Lowell, comprising a great variety of fashionable Dress Goods, such as ottomans and striped Delaines, Merinoes, Monterey Plaids and Stripes, Lustre Cloths, Shirtings in great variety, Dress Trimmings, Ladies' Cotton Hosiery, Gloves and Hosiery, in short, almost every thing usually found in a first class store can be found in the above lot.

WRIGHT'S.

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISHASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

and

MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all *cases of*

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in

FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS AND PALSY,

Dyspepsia or Indigestion,

RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST,

Liver Complaint,

SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL ENERGY,

and all

Nervous Diseases,

which complaints arise from one simple cause, namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints; have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or one of Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action this excited has ceased: Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Taking the same sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus, the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS

Certificates and Testimonials

From the most Respectable Sources,

Could be given sufficient to fill every column in this paper We make a few selections.

RHEUMATISM AND DYSPEPSIA.

Seven Cases Cured!!!

In one Village.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT will cure every case, no matter how severe or chronic. Skeptics are referred to the following:

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

No. 1.

The following letter is from Mr. Alonzo D. Felter, of Kingston, N. Y., a gentleman of high respectability and influence.

KINGSTON, Ulster Co., N. Y., Jan. 24, 1848

To Dr. A. H. CHRISTIE —

About the first of November last I called at your office and purchased one of your Galvanic Belts and I am happy to say that it has made a new man of me. For years I have been troubled with RHEUMATISM, very severe, and a *general weakness of the whole system, and very nervous*, with pain in the head, so severe that I would have to lie down by bed three or four times a day. My friends are astonished at the perfect and wonderful cure wrought on me. I never was better in my life than now, and I know that this is altogether owing to your GALVANIC BELT, for I had had the best physicians, and had tried every thing previous to using it, without effect.

Very respectfully, ALONZO D. FELTER.

☞ In consequence of the benefits experienced by himself, Mr FELTER procured a pair belt of the GALVANIC BELTS, and having disposed of them among his friends, thus writes:

No. 2.

KINGSTON, May 6, 1848.

MR DEAR DOCTOR,

You ask me to give you an account of the success of your GALVANIC BELTS in this region. I can truly say that they continue to do wonders, wherever they are worn. I *do not know of a solitary case of failure in their use.* I sold a Belt and the Magnetic Fluid to a lady here some weeks since. She had a complication of nervous disorders, and was very low. Dr. Nelson attended her, but did her no good; and the Doctor blew out confidently when she got the belt, and ridiculed it; *but the lady used the Belt and was cured.* Now this Doctor had the dyspepsia to a great extent, and could not cure himself, but gets this lady's Belt, wishes it kept a secret, puts it on himself, and it did him so much good, that yesterday he called on me and got one for his wife.

No 3

MISS VANDEMARK, of this town, lay all winter with the Rheumatism. She got to be perfectly helpless. Every one who saw her said she could not live. She got for a GALVANIC BELT—put it on used the Fluid freely, and in EIGHT DAYS SHE WENT OUT VISITING, AND IS TO BE MARRIED NEXT WEEK! The Doctor who attended Miss V. shocked at the Belt, but now says there is certainly a remarkable curative power in your Belts.

No 4

Mr John Eman, merchant of this place, was reduced to a mere skeleton by Dyspepsia and general chronic disease; he got a Belt and the Fluid, and *is now as healthy a man as we have got in Kingston.* He has spent large sums of money in various nostrums previously, but they all proved useless.

No 5.

An old gentleman by the name of New kirk, *had the Dyspepsia for thirty years.* He tells me that he could not eat any thing without its rising on his stomach; he was very much emaciated and looked miserable; but he purchased a Belt from me, and after wearing it 3 or 4 weeks, he drove up to the door and said he had come to thank me for selling him CHRISTIE'S BELT, as it had made a well man of him. He says that he now eats and digests perfectly, and that he is as hearty as any of his neighbors. He is about 60 years of age.

No 6.

Mr. Wood, of Marbletown, was drawn up with Cramp and Rheumatism, so that he could not move. His brother got a Belt for him, and in one week he was so well that he was about attending to his business. He says *it is the greatest thing on earth.*

No. 7.

The wife of Mr Joseph King of Kingston, has been complaining of fa-intude and general weakness for several years, and also troubled with indigestion. She got the Belt and Fluid, and Mr. King told me this day, that his wife was like another woman, it had done her so much good. I could give you a great many more cases, equally successful, but I suppose these will be sufficient. I may say that I never was engaged in any business that has been so fortunate and satisfactory to all concerned.

Very truly yours, ALONZO D. FELTER.

To A. H CHRISTIE, M. D. New-York.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of equally extraordinary character could be given

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES, and they may be worn by the most delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars.
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars.
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,

182 Broadway, New York.

For sale in Erie, only by the authorized agents

CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House.

Erie, Dec. 10, 1848. 1y31

DISSOLUTION.

Notice to the Patrons of the Erie Observer.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Durlin & Sloan, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the late firm are in the hands of A. P. Durlin, for collection, and those in arrears are notified that payment *must* be made during the coming winter to save costs. Those having demands against the firm will present them at the office, where he will remain for the purpose of settlement. A. P. DURLIN.

Erie, Nov. 11, 1848. B. F. SLOAN.

COOPER'S GELATINE, for Jellies, Blanc Mange, &c. &c., a delicated article, for sale by BURTON & PERKINS.

Nov. 28, 1848. 28

GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY

Western New York College of Health.

2,7, MAIN STREET, BUFFALO, N. Y.

DR. G. C. VAUGHN'S VEGETABLE LITHONTRIPTIC MIXTURE.—This celebrated remedy is constantly increasing in fame by the many cures it is making

ALL OVER THE WORLD.

It has now become the only medicine for family use and is particularly recommended for

DROPSY:

all stages of this complaint immediately relieved, no matter of how long standing. *See pamphlet for testimony.*

GRAVEL,

and all diseases of the urinary organs, for these distressing complaints *it stands alone;* no other can relieve you and the cures testified to will convince the most skeptical; *see pamphlet.* Liver complaints, bilious diseases,

FEVER AND AGUE.

To the great West especially, and wherever these complaints prevail this medicine is offered.

NO MINERAL AGENT,

no deleterious compound is a part of this mixture, it cures these diseases with certainty and celerity, and does not leave the system torpid. See pamphlet.

PILES, a complaint of most painful character is

IMMEDIATELY RELIEVED;

and a cure follows by a few days use of this article; it is *far before any other preparation for this disease,* or for any other di-ease originating from impure blood. See pamphlet.

DEBILITY OF THE SYSTEM,

weak back, weakness of the kidneys, &c., or inflamation of the same, is *immediately relieved by a few days use of this medicine,* and a cure is always a result following its use. It stands as

A CERTAIN REMEDY

for such complaints, and also for derangements of the female frame

IRREGULARITIES, SUPPRESSIONS,

painful menstruations. No article has ever been offered except this which would touch this kind of derangements. It may be relied upon as a sure and effective remedy, and did we feel permitted to *do so* could give a

THOUSAND NAMES

as proof of cures in this distressing class of complaints. See pamphlet. All broken down, debilitated constitutions from the effect of mercury, will find the bracing power of this article to act immediately, and the poisonous mineral eradicated from the system.

ERUPTIVE DISEASES

will find the alternative properties of this article.

PURIFY THE BLOOD,

and drive such diseases from the system. See pamphlet for testimony of cures in all diseases, which the limits of an advertisement will not permit to be named here. Agents gave them away; they contain 32 pages of certificates of character, and a stronger

ARRAY OF PROOF

of the virtues of a medicine, never appeared. It is one of the peculiar features of this article that it never fails to benefit in any case, and if bone and muscles are left to build upon let the emaciated and lingering invalid HOPE ON, and keep taking the medicine as long as there is any improvement. The proprietor would CAUTION THE PUBLIC against a number of articles which come out under the head of

SARSAPARILLAS, SYRUPS, &c.,

as cures for Dropsy, &c. *They are good for nothing,* and concocted to gull the unwary; YOU GIT THEM NOT. Their inventors never thought of curing such diseases till this article had done it. A particular study of the pamphlet is earnestly solicited. Agents and all who sell the article are GLAD TO CIRCULATE gratuitously.

Put up in 30 oz. bottles, at $2; 12 oz. at $1 each—the largest holding 6 oz. more than two of the small bottles. *Look out and not get imposed upon.* Every bottle has "Vaughn's Vegetable Lithontriptic Mixture," blown upon the glass, the *written* signature of G. C. Vaughn, Buffalo, *stamped upon the cork.* None other genuine.—Prepared by DR. G. C. VAUGHN, and sold at the Principal Office, 207 Main street, Buffalo, *where orders and remittances should be addressed,* or letters unless post paid—*orders* from regularly constituted Agents excepted: post paid letters, or verbal communications soliciting advice, promptly attended to, gratis.

Offices devoted exclusively to the sale of this article, 132 Nassau street, New York city; 295 Essex st., Salem, Mass., and by the principal druggists throughout the United States and Canada, as Agents. For sale by

Carter & Brother and Burton & Perkins, Erie; C. W. Burton, Meadville; Dr. G. Baker, Sharpsburg; E. C. Town & Co., North East; L. L. Jones & Co., Girard; D. S. Smith, Bridgewater; B. Magoffin, Mercer; Hall & Haskins, Pine Grove; M. Watson, Sugar Grove; Boyd & Vincent, Waterford; D. M. Williams and J. D. Summerton, Warren; Chase & McDonnell, Titusville; Abraham Tourtellot, Union; H. Hall, Jr., Cranesville; Loomis, Gerry & Wheeler, Lockport; John A. Tracy, Fairview. 1y33

North East Woolen Factory.

7000 YARDS of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, are now ready to be exchanged for wool at the following rates, viz: for plaid cloth, one yard for 2½ lbs, at woolly spinning or 2 lbs at the card. We will also manufacture during the season, Black, Brown, Steel mixed cloth at 28 cts. per yard, Cassimeres of the same colors at 30 cts. and white flannels at 25 and 22 cts. per yard

North East, June 19, 1848. STEVENS & JOWETT.

ERIE MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscriber would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Marble business at his old stand on Ninth Street, between State and Peach, nearly opposite the Academy, where he will keep on hand at all times, a large stock, consisting of the different varieties of white and variegated marble, suitable for grave-stones, (set in sockets or without,) Tomb-tables, monuments, &c. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and prices. As I am not to be undersold, I pledge myself to furnish any thing in my line, from 15 to 25 per cent less than it can be had of the traveling agents for Eastern Factories.

Erie, July 5, 1848. 1y2 J. R. COCHRAN.

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers are just receiving a very full stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS consisting of nine-tenths every variety of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware* and *Crockery,* all of which have been purchased at unusual low rates and will be sold as low as at any other House in Erie. They invite the old customers, Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public generally, to call and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere

J. HUGHES & Co.

Erie, June 19, 1848. 4

Shawls! Shawls!!

LONG AND SQUARE.

100 DIFFERENT PATTERNS, including the all wool Long Shawl, Cashmere, Broche, Turkish Wool, Brocade, Stradilla, and all other styles to be found now and cheap at

Sept. 29. C. B WRIGHT'S

Fashionable Dress Goods.

NOW opening, direct from Boston, a choice selection of Dress Goods of New styles, such as Thibet de Laine, Mornos, satin stripe Bereage and changeable Cashmeres, (very beautiful,) also, imperial and changeable Lustres, striped and plaid do., figured, printed an l embroidered Cashmeres, (the late styles,) together with a great variety of French and English De Laines, &c. &c., to which I invite the attention of the Ladies. C. B. WRIGHT.

Sept. 29, 1848.

PAINTING AGAIN.

P. P. GLAZIER, would respectfully inform the citizens of Erie and vicinity that he has again taken to the pot and brush, and is now ready to execute all orders in the line of Painting and Glazing which he will endeavor and friends may see fit to entrust to him. Canal Boats "finished up" on the shortest notice. Please give him a call. Shop at his dwelling, 5th street near the Canal.

Erie, April 29, 1848. 3m30

NEW Temperance Tale, Mary Grover or the Trusty Wife, at

June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

SELF Cured, a novel, by Mary Burton, at

June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

BARNES' Notes on James, Peter, John and Jude, at

June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

Wanted Immediately!

THE Balance on all notes and accounts due the subscriber, and the late firm of Englehart & Mayer. Persons interested will accommodate by calling and adjusting the same before the first of June next. May 12, 1848 MATTHIAS MAYER.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

WE are now prepared to make to order High Pressure Engines suitable for Mills or other Machinery, and furnish Boilers of the most approved kinds, on short notice and at the very lowest rates. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

May 1, 1848. 51

BULWER'S new novel, Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings, at

June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

FRINGES AND GIMPS.—We are now receiving a large assortment of Silk, Worsted and Linen Fringes, also Gimps of all kinds, and all the new styles of Dress Trimmings at

METCALF'S.

GROCERIES.—We are now receiving a fresh supply of Groceries, which we offer at go at bargains consisting of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., &c., upon which we pledge ourselves not to be undersold. Please call and satisfy your-elves at

No. 1, Reed House.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Please call and examine our large stock of Gentlemen's Fine and Heavy Boots and Shoes, also a great variety of Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, Walking Shoes, and Slips, and all kinds of children's shoes, and Ladies', Gents, and childrens overshoes, at

No. 1, REED HOUSE.

SALERATUS.—Saleratus by the box or cask, always on hand and for sale cheaper than at any other place in town. Inquire at the Tin Shop of JOSEPH KELSEY.

Erie, Aug. 19, 1848. corner French and Fifth sts.

CANAL LAMPS.—Thick Glass, suitable for Lamps and Lanterns, by May 12. CARTER & BROTHER.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS.—A very handsome lot of new Carpeting and Oil Cloths arriving at the Old Jew store of

Erie Sept. 29 1848. MOSES KOCH.

BENCH, Moulding and Match Planes, and a general assortment Carpenters and Joiners Tools.

Oct. 21. G. SELDEN & SON.

GINGHAMS—English, French, Scotch and American Ginghams, cheap at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S

Oct 6.

New and Popular Publications, from Press of HARPER & BROTHERS.

JUST received at the Bookstore of O. D. Spafford, the following new and popular works, from the press of Harper & Brothers, viz:

Loiterings in Europe—by Jno. W. Corson, M. D.

William the Cottager—by author of Helen Herbert.

Angela—by the author of Amelia Wyndham, &c.

The above desirable reading will be disposed of on the most reasonable terms. Call soon

N. B.—O. D. S. has make arrangements with the HARPERS, by which he will be in receipt of their new works immediately after publication. June 14, 1848.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!!—French, English and American Broad Cloths and Cassimers of every color, shade and quality.—VESTINGS, VESTINGS. Figured and striped Cassimere and heavy black satin Vestings, fancy silk, Vestings, black and fancy silk and serge Cravats, silk Shirts, Merino do., and Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., CAPS Cloth and Plush Caps, cheap at the Old Jew store, Commercial Exchange, French street.

Ready Made Clothing at the Clothing Store, Commecial Exchange.

THE Subscriber has now on hand at his NEW CLOTHING STORE, a very extensive assortment of first rate CLOTHING, made up in the latest style and in the best manner, which he is determined to sell for CASH

25 per cent. Lower

than any other establishment in this place. His stock of Clothing comprises every grade, from superior to common, and no one who patronizes the establishment shall be disappointed in regard to quality, cut or price. Notice the following:

Superfine and Fine French Black Dress Coats;
English Tweed and Mohair Sack Coats;
Black Summer Cloth Coats of every Cut;
Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants;
Satin, Silk, Merino and Cassimere Vests;
Linin and Cotton Clothing of every kind;

☞ For Sailors and Canallers, OIL-CLOTH CLOTHING AND TARPAULINS.

Also, Fine and common Shirts, Silk shirts and drawers, Merino do, Cravats, Collars, Stocks, Bosoms, stocks, suspenders, &c. &c.

He has experienced and fashionable Cutters employed and will cut and trim in the best manner and make all kinds of clothing to order, which will be warranted to give satisfaction.

The public are invited to call and inspect the clothing in the new and cheap establishment in the Commercial Exchange, French st. opposite the Banner Hotel. MOSES KOCH.

May 19, 1848. 1

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

NEW YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY'S AGENCY,

No. 1, Perry Block, State St., Erie, Pa.

真眼熙
正生珠

T. W. MOORE,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the Tea-drinking inhabitants of this city and vicinity to the *Canton Tea Company's Superior Teas*—subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of. Among which may be found:

GREENS.

Good YOUNG HYSON,	$0 50	per lb.
Fine do	63	"
No. 3 Fragrant do	75	"
No 3 very Fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON,	1 00	"
Very Fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON SKIN,	50	"
Good IMPERIAL,	75	"
Very Fine do	1 00	"
Extra Fine do	1 25	"
Good GUNPOWDER,	75	"
Fine do	1 25	"

BLACKS.

No 1 SOUCHONG,	$0 50	per lb.
No 2 do	63	"
Finest do	75	"
Fragrant POWCHONG,	various prices,	
CONGO,	various prices,	
Fine OOLONG,	50	"
Very Fine do	75	"
Extra Fine do	1 00	"
NINGYONG,	various prices,	
HOWQUA, or finest Black Tea imported,	1 00	"

☞ TAKE NOTICE!—The Canton Tea Company are the exclusive venders of the superior Black Tea called "HOWQUA'S MIXTURE."

Every package, (in addition to its containing full weight independent of the wrapper,) bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate. For sale at No 1, Perry Block.

WINES & LIQUORS,

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block by

June 30, 1848. T. W. MOORE.

Harborcreek Woollen Factory.

THE proprietors of this establishment, having made considerable addition to their machinery which is all new and of the best kind, and having experienced workmen in all the different branches of their business, are ready to exchange cloth for wool, or manufacture for pay, by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have on hand a large quantity of different kinds of cloth, flannels, blankets, shawls, cassimeres, and tweeds, as well as bale yarn, all summer wear of different kinds and qualities, to exchange for wool. We gave one yard of cloth for 2½ pounds of wool, as goodas the wool will make.

Carding and Cloth-Dressing done as usual.

All kinds of produce taken for pay, and a liberal discount to cash.

P S—We are preparing to make Broadcloth.

RHODES, CASS & Co.
Formerly Thornton & Co

Harborcreek, May 1848

LOOKING GLASSES.—Just opening, a splendid lot of Gilt and Mahogany Frames of various sizes and prices, all warranted to improve the looks, by G. LOOMIS & Co.

Erie, July 14, 1848. State street.

SPECTACLES of Gold, Silver, and German Silver Frames, an extensive assortment of concave and convex. Also, the celebrated Perifocal Spectacle, superior to any in use.

G. LOOMIS & Co.,

July 14, 1848. State street.

GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES.—An extensive variety of Breast-Pins, Bracelets, Rings, Lockets, Chains, Pencils &c., of the latest styles. Also, Mammoth and other Gold Pens of the finest makers. Silver Pencils, Brooches, and Head Ornaments. In short, the public will find more things than the Printers tell for, as we're not intended to over-rate the stock; still we would add that at

July 14, 1848. G. LOOMIS & Co's.

State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel

A Book for the Times.

KINGS and Queens, or life in the Palace, consisting of Historical sketches of Louis Philip, Nicholas, Lepold, Isabella II, Victoria, &c. June 28. SPAFFORD'S

TIME IN GREAT VARIETY.—Clocks of different kinds, including Kirk's Marine Clock, a late invention. Also, Gold and Silver Watches, a fine assortment to select a good time-keeper from, for sale very low, at G. LOOMIS & Co.

July 14, 1848. State street.

SILVER WARE.—Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Tongs, Ladles, Forks, Butter and Fruit Knives always on hand or manufactured to order. Silver warranted equal to coin, and no charge for engraving. G. LOOMIS & Co.,

July 14, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

RAKES.—25 doz. Rakes for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by C. B. WRIGHT.

MORE LIGHT.—*New style Solar Lamps, Camphene and Lard* Suspending and Side Lamps, Girandoles, Plated, Branch, and other Candlesticks, at G. LOOMIS & Co's,

Erie, July 14, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

WHITE FISH AND TROUT.

59 BBLS. White Fish and Mackinaw Trout, just received by the Steamer Louisiana. For sale at No. 1, Perry Block, by Erie, May 12, 1848. T. W MOORE.

KID and Seal Slippers and Walking Shoes, Men's Gaiters and Slippers at the old Jew Store, French street. M. KOCH.

April 13, 1848. 1

Lumber Wanted

I WILL pay CASH for 500,000 feet of Hemlock Lumber, delivered at my dock in Erie. Bills will be given for the final wanted Also for any quantity of Popular, Cucumber, White Oak, White Ash, Cherry, Chestnut and common Pine Lumber.

Erie, April 22, 1848. WM. TRUESDAIL.

New Concern.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of Merchandize lately owned by W. G. & R. P. Hulbert, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and hopes that good Goods, fair prices and endeavors to please, will meet with a share of custom. Lard Oil of the first quality, by the barrel, at a reduced price, RICH'D. O. HULBERT,

Erie, July 29, 1848. tf

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

JUST received and this day opening at No. 2 American Block, a general assortment of Dry Goods—suited to the season, together with Groceries, Crockery and Hardware which will be sold unusually low for cash or ready pay.

Erie, June 7th, 1848. M. MAYER.

New Goods.

A CHOICE LOT of French Thibets, of all colors, for Ladies' Cloaks, received per Express, for sale cheap by ALLEN & COIT

Erie, Oct. 6, 1848.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

CONSISTING of French and Scotch Ginghams Balzorines, Printed Lawns and Jenny Lende Muslin. Also a great variety of Worsted and Lawn Net and Ombre Berege